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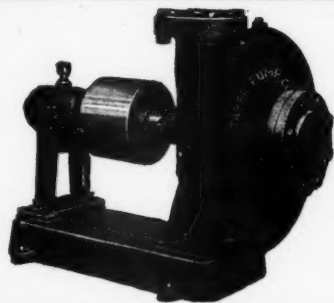
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 1879,

Vol. 61

Chicago and New York, October 25, 1919.

No. 17.

"REDS" SENT TO PROBE PACKERS Character of Trade Commission Agents Exposed

A resolution was offered by Senator James E. Watson of Indiana in the United States Senate on October 20 calling for an investigation by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of charges that "a number of employes of the Federal Trade Commission have been and are now engaged in Socialistic propaganda, and in furthering the organization and growth of Socialistic organizations."

In presenting this resolution Senator Watson revealed information which he had gathered concerning the character of agents selected by the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the meat packers. He announced that this was only the first step in revelations which would be made to show the extent to which socialistic and even anarchistic agitators had been employed in the government service, not only in this but in other departments.

It was stated by Senator Watson that he had thoroughly investigated the records of certain Trade Commission employes before he made his charges, and that he was ready to submit proof upon adoption of his resolution for a hearing. His move created a sensation in and out of the Senate, and it was evident that a thorough investigation would be insisted upon.

Commission Offices Were Socialist Headquarters.

His statements show that Trade Commission agents prominent in the raids on packers' records had not only professed socialistic sentiments but had actually used the Trade Commission headquarters in Chicago as a center for socialistic and anarchist agitation, and some of them had worn red neckties and carried red flags and marched in the anarchist parade which took place in Chicago following the signing of the armistice.

Evidence to be produced before the investigating committee is said to show that the Chicago office of the Federal Trade Commission was in charge of an avowed enemy of the American form of government, and that many of the employes under him, who were assigned to secure information from packers' records, were of the same mind. Their sentiments were not kept secret; they were openly expressed, and when anarchists exploded a bomb in the federal court in Chicago and killed several people, the accountant of the Commission expressed satisfaction, and said it "served them right!"

These were the individuals selected by the Federal Commission to secure the material upon which it based its report on the meat packing industry. Affidavits are to be produced showing that orders were given to so manipulate this data as to make the worst showing possible for the packers.

To Search All Government Departments.

Senator Watson announced that his action was taken as the first step in revealing the extent to which enemies of our form of government had been employed in the government service, and while so employed had used their time to agitate against the government.

His speech contained a synopsis of the evidence revealed by his researches into the character of Federal Trade Commission employees.

The resolution introduced by Senator Watson calling for an investigation is as follows:

Whereas there is reason to believe that a number of the employees of the Federal Trade Commission have been, and now are, engaged in socialistic propaganda and in furthering the organization and growth of socialistic organizations; and

Whereas if Bolshevism, with all that it implies, is to be met and overcome in our country, it must be done by first ousting all its adherents and advocates from public office; therefore, be it

Resolved in the Senate of the United States, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed, by subcommittees or otherwise, to inquire into and report to the Senate at the earliest practical date upon the truthfulness of these charges; that said committee may conduct such inquiry by subcommittee or otherwise, and shall be empowered to hold sessions during the recess of the Senate; and for this purpose the committee or any subcommittee thereof is empowered to send for persons and papers, to employ whatever assistance, either clerical or legal, they deem necessary to aid in conducting the investigation, to administer oaths, to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, to conduct hearings and have reports of the same printed for use; and any expense in connection with such inquiry shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the committee.

Following is a complete report of Senator Watson's speech, as it appears in the Congressional Record:

Senator Watson's Speech in Full.

Mr. President, for some weeks I have been investigating socialism in the various

departments of the Government, and I have been astounded at the number of its adherents in office and the very solid manner in which they seem to be entrenched in our governmental affairs. From time to time I may call the attention of the Senate to the number of socialists engaged in the different departments and the methods of their activities, but my present purpose is to deal only with those employed by the Federal Trade Commission.

What I say in support of this resolution is in no wise a defense of the packers. Their activities are being investigated by another committee of this body. If they are guilty, they should receive the punishment they deserve; if they are innocent, they should be exculpated. With that investigation I am not familiar, nor is it my present purpose to discuss it. I mention it only to call attention briefly to the socialistic activities of some of the employees of the Federal Trade Commission who were chosen to investigate the operation of these corporations.

My theory is that, no matter what business is subject to investigation by the Federal Trade Commission, it is entitled to fair and decent treatment. The agents of the Government should be sent out to investigate, and not to persecute. They should impartially collate the facts and transmit them to the Federal Trade Commission in order that that body may come to just conclusions concerning the questions involved. But in these cases that course has not always been pursued.

Trade Commission Thanks Its Men.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Federal Trade Commission on the Meat Packing Industry, Summary and Part 1, issued June 24, 1919:

"Walter Y. Durand, who had general charge of the investigation and of drafting the report; Frances J. Heney, who conducted the public hearings of inquiry and the investigation of facts connected therewith; Arthur B. Adams and Basil M. Manly, who assisted Mr. Heney in, respectively, the investigations and the hearings; Stuart Chase and Samuel W. Tator, who had general direction of investigating and accounts; and George A. Stephens, who had charge of the statistical work; and also with Mr. Adams, of the investigation of marketing methods. All the foregoing except Mr. Heney contributed in an important degree to the drafting of one or more parts of the report.

"Important aid in the preparation of portions of the report or in the investigation was given by William W. Bays, Vanderveer Custis, John H. Dynes, E. A. Goldenweiser, Earl S. Haines, A. S. Kravitz, William F. Notz, Johann G. Ohsol, Edwin C. Reed, and G. O. Virtue.

"Valuable assistance, especially in the field, was also rendered by Nelson M. Barrett, Lewis F. Bond, Robert M. Buck, W. W. Childs, L. T. Cowie, Sam Evans, Everett F. Haycraft, Byford E. Long, Hugh McIsaac, Donald D. Sells, and Walter M. Twombly."

The object is, it will be seen, to acknowledge the services of these men, and to extend the grateful thanks of the Federal

Trade Commission to them for the service rendered.

Mr. President, all these employees are not Socialists, nor have they been involved in socialistic activities, but some of them have been to a most amazing degree, and it is to them that I desire particularly to direct the attention of the Senate at this time.

Chief Investigator Was Socialist Leader.

My information is that Mr. Stuart Chase, as the above acknowledgment recites, had general charge in Chicago of all the investigations of the meat-packing industry and supervision of all the investigations of independent packing companies throughout the United States.

He was married in 1915 and, together with his wife, spent their honeymoon doing slumming work and making an investigation of a social character in Rochester, N. Y. They collaborated in writing a book called "A Honeymoon Experiment," which plainly shows the socialistic views of each. Since that time he has been a great contributor to magazines and newspapers of a socialistic character, and has written many articles against what he is pleased to call capitalism.

His office at Chicago, the office of the Federal Trade Commission, during the investigation of the meat packers was in the Conway building and it at once became the center of socialistic activities. He organized and afterwards became the president of the Fabian Club, a society founded for the express purpose of furthering the doctrines of socialism.

About him in the Federal Trade Commission headquarters were grouped such men as Victor Berger and Irvin St. John Tucker, both of whom have been indicted and convicted under the espionage act, and many other extreme socialists, and his office became the rendezvous of a number of men devoted to the destruction of property, the overthrow of government, and the consummation of the ideals of socialism.

Was a Booster for Victor Berger.

He was active in securing the attendance of the employees of the Federal Trade Commission at a meeting at the Coliseum in Chicago at which Victor Berger and other socialists and radicals made inflammatory speeches. He signed and approved a pamphlet called "What Happens in Military Prisons" and also a "Report of the Treatment of Conscientious Objectors at the Camp Funston Guardhouse." The latter pamphlet closes with this appeal:

"Do you not believe that now that the war is over and the ideals for which these men stand, right or wrong, can no longer have an influence upon the military success of this country, that a liberal Government can well afford to be generous with war's heretics? All of these men were usefully employed before the war and longed to serve their country in ways to which their consciences agreed. Is it not poor economy to deny them this privilege?"

Under his direction there were issued a series of publications called "Fabian Tracts," all of which breathe the spirit of sedition and intense opposition to existing institutions, both financial and governmental. He was also instrumental in organizing a meeting at the Chicago Theater in January, 1918, at which Lincoln Steffens spoke. That anarchist had just returned from Russia and his address was delivered for the purpose of aiding in the recognition by our Government of Lenin and Trotsky.

Chase wrote an article for the New Majority, an extreme radical paper, under date of July 5, 1919, in which he excoriated this Government for having failed to recognize the Russian soviet government.

Orders to Inflate Packers' Figures.

It can be verified by affidavit that Chase instructed members of the Federal Trade Commission's investigating staff that in the event the figures obtained from the packers' books were not the equivalent of those submitted by the packers in their various financial statements, they should in all cases take the larger figures.

In a number of instances it so happened that the figures obtained by the Federal Trade Commission from the packers' books were not as large as those submitted by the various packing companies, and in each case the Federal Trade Commission used the larger figures which would be arrived at by putting back various reserves into profits, thereby inflating the profits, all of which was done upon Chase's positive instructions.

During all of this time the office of the Federal Trade Commission in the Conway building, under his instructions and with his active consent, became the headquarters of all the active members of the Fabian Club, including such men as Tucker and Berger and the other socialistic members of the Federal Trade Commission.

Avowed Admirer of Lenin and Trotsky.

Samuel W. Tator, who, with Stuart Chase, had general charge of investigations, is well known in socialistic circles. During this time he was an avowed admirer of Lenin and Trotsky and frequently expressed his admiration of the soviet government of Russia. He was an active member of the Fabian Club and was pronounced against the Allies in the World War. He was an intimate friend of Chase, always met with the other members of the Federal Trade Commission, and to them frequently made the statement that all big business should be confiscated and owned by the Government.

After the armistice was signed he warned his fellow investigators of the Federal Trade Commission that the Washington office had notified the Chicago office to cease all revolutionary activities, stating that if they continued they would get into trouble with the Department of Justice.

Another Employee Is Russian and Pro-German.

My further information is that Mr. A. S. Kravitz, then and now in the employ of the Federal Trade Commission, is a Russian from Riga; that he is a graduate of several universities and is an intellectual socialist of the most radical type. Throughout the war he was intensely pro-German, as his many utterances testify. He has always expressed himself as an ardent admirer of Lenin and Trotsky and claims to be a personal friend of Lenin. Frequently he stated to his fellow employees that he was heart and soul for the German cause and on many occasions made the statement that he did not believe in aggregations of wealth or property, and that they should all be taken from the corporations and owned by the Government.

My further information is that Raphael

Mallen was born in the United States but raised in Mexico; that he studied for the ministry, and for a time preached, but was afterwards expelled from the church for his socialistic utterances and practices. He was in an army prison at Camp Grant in the summer and fall of 1917 on account of being a conscientious objector, and secured his release by using his previous training for the church as a pretext. He attended all the Fabian Club meetings and was pronounced in his socialistic utterances. Mr. Mallen has written for various socialistic publications, all of them inveighing against the existing order of things and insisting on a complete change in our social program.

He frequently waved a red flag at the meetings of his coemployees of the Federal Trade Commission and always carried the red emblem in his pocket. He openly made the statement that his home in Chicago had been raided several times, and that after the raiders left he brought his socialistic writings to Mr. Chase's headquarters in the Federal Trade Commission office, Conway building, and boasted that the bags containing these papers and writings were "Government dynamite."

He acted in the capacity of statistician and was more seditious in his remarks to the members of the Federal Trade Commission staff than anyone else of that body. He was under constant suspicion by the Government authorities of Chicago, and frequently attended meetings at the Clarion Book Shop, 204 North Clark street, Chicago, with Chase, Kravitz, Berger, Ohsol, Tator, Buck, Manly, Sorber, Haines and others seeking socialistic literature.

R. N. Buck is the editor of a radical magazine called the New Majority, which is published in Chicago. It purports to be an organ of the American Federation of Labor and also of the Labor Party of Chicago, but I have no means of knowing whether or not this is true. I suspect its truthfulness, however, because it is far more radical than the utterances of the official organs of the American Federation of Labor.

Buck is a frequent contributor to radical newspapers and magazines, and his articles are always devoted to attacks upon the rights of property and upon our institutions of government.

Manly's Socialistic Writings.

My information is that Basil L. Manly was employed for a time by the Federal Trade Commission in Chicago, along with the others whose names I have given and shall give, to investigate packers. He

(Continued on page 37.)

Senate Asks Source of Slanders

The United States Senate on Friday adopted a resolution offered by Senator Jones of Washington calling on the Trade Commission to inform the Senate who directed and authorized the distribution of statements reflecting on Senator Watson because of charges he made against Trade Commission investigators.

The resolution commands the Commission to say who prepared the statement, how many copies were distributed, to whom and what publications they were sent, who paid for their preparation and distribution; if paid for with government money, out of what fund it was taken; how many members of the Commission approved the preparation and distribution of these statements; and if not all members, the names of those who did approve.

The statement that roused the Senate's ire is one intimating that the public need not pay much attention to Senator Watson's charges, because in 1909 he was a

lobbyist, and in 1918 one packing firm asked him to vote to retain the railroad rate-making power in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Trade Commission in its press propaganda did not mention the fact that Watson did not comply with the request of the packers. Instead, he voted to put the rate-making power in the hands of the President.

The statement that he was a lobbyist in 1909 was based on the declaration of Mulhall, now dead, who buncoed the National Association of Manufacturers by pretending to have confidential influential relations with senators and representatives, including practically every prominent senator and representative. The committee, after investigating, reported there was nothing to Mulhall's charges. Notwithstanding that fact, the Trade Commission used them as foundation for the statement that caused the Senate in effect to order an investigation of the Commission's publicity methods.

International Trade Conference Meets

The International Trade Conference at Atlantic City, N. J., this week brought together business representatives from all over the country to meet foreign delegates in a discussion of the world trade situation. The opening sessions sounded the note of optimism and faith in the future, but emphasized the necessity for the maintenance of stable government and the suppression of enemies of social order.

The chief detail of discussion at first seemed to be the question of foreign credits and international exchange. The important point was "How is Europe to pay for what she needs," and it was universally admitted that this question must be solved first.

Preceding the sessions of the conference there were many group and committee meetings. The food group was among the most important. This gathering was attended by many representatives of the meat industry, including President J. A. Hawkinson of the Allied Packers, Inc., Vice President Skipworth of Wilson & Company, Vice President F. Edson White and Treasurer Frederick W. Croll of Armour & Company, Secretary Robert G. Gould of the Institute of American Meat Packers, and others.

The first session of the Food Committee of the International Trade Conference was for conference with representatives of Belgium, M. Florimond Hankar, chairman, and M. Alexander de Groote. Theodore F. Whitmarsh, of New York, presided. Dr. Vernon Kellogg, of the National Research Council, Washington, acted as vice chairman and secretary. Stating that his colleague was more familiar with the food situation than he was, M. Hankar left the discussion almost entirely to M. de Groote.

M. de Groote told the representative of American food producers that Belgium's principal food requirement at the present time was wheat, of which she needed 100,000 tons per month. About three-fourths of this was being obtained in the United States, the remainder from Argentina. High prices and unfavorable freight rates were operating to decrease these purchases and Belgium was compelled to seek larger supplies from Argentina, Roumania and Russia. M. de Groote pointed out that Belgium paid a freight rate of 45 cents per 8 bushels, while England got her wheat carried for half this charge.

George S. Jackson, vice president of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, said in reply that England gained the advantage by compelling her own ships to carry grain at a low rate and that the U. S. Shipping Board could not change the situation so long as England maintained her present policy. In order to absorb part of the unfavorable exchange and obviate too-high prices the Belgian government is selling wheat to consumers at less than cost.

Discussing other food requirements, M. de Groote said that there was considerable demand in Belgium for canned meats, salmon and condensed milk, but no demand for vegetables. While Belgium had lost large numbers of milk cattle, she would get them back from Germany, and meanwhile had already imported considerable

numbers of cows from the United States and Canada. Her sugar production was adequate for all home requirements, or very soon would be.

In discussing her requirements of edible oils, the interesting fact was developed that Belgium was increasing her facilities for pressing oil products, and that her purchases would be made whenever possible from India and the east. The reason for this was that she could pay for eastern products by exchange of commodities.

On the subject of long credits, M. de Groote emphasized the fact that credits were not sought because Belgium has no

money, but almost entirely because of the present unfavorable rate of exchange. Until this is corrected, he said, there can be no great extension of his country's trade with us.

Dr. Alonzo Taylor, who attended the meeting, and made an informal statement at the request of Chairman Whitmarsh, warned the Americans that more rather than less government control of trade was to be expected in European countries. In order to restrict imports to those products which were most needed in reconstruction, the European governments would make every effort to exclude other goods, even keeping food imports down to the lowest level consistent with the necessary feeding of their peoples.

Ohio Cold Storage Law Plea Is Denied

An effort on the part of the Columbus, O., Packing Co. to get the Ohio cold storage law into the Supreme Court of the United States failed on October 20, when Chief Justice White announced that the court had denied the application of the packing company for a writ of certiorari, the effect of the issuance of which would have been to bring before the highest tribunal of the land the question whether the Ohio law is valid. The chief justice announced the denial without a word in addition thereto.

Nothing is ever said as to why a writ of certiorari is denied. Usually, however, there are many inferences drawn from the denial of such a writ. This case has been no exception. Press associations on October 20 sent out reports that the denial meant that the Supreme Court of the United States, in effect, had pronounced the Ohio law constitutional.

That is much too broad an inference to be drawn. As to this case, the denial means that the judgment of the Ohio courts will stand. The seizure of pork held in the Columbus cold storage house for more than six months, and its sale by order of the court, will not be disturbed. That is a closed incident. The pork was seized, presumably, on the theory that because the loins had been kept for more than six months they were not fit for food. On what theory the court ordered them sold has not been disclosed. The Ohio law makes no provision for judicial sale.

There is a suspicion that if the case had been presented a little more sharply the writ might have issued. The record does not clearly disclose that the meat was condemned on the pretense that it was unfit for food, and then sold by the state as being fit. A quick reading leaves the inference that that may have been done, but it is not so clearly set forth that it would focus the attention of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Attorneys for the packing company wired to the Supreme Court the day the writ was denied, calling attention to the decision by Judge Killets, of the federal bench at Toledo, which is in conflict with the decisions of the Ohio courts. He desired to have that case brought to the attention of the Supreme Court, but it was

too late. The only way in which it might be done would be to ask for a re-hearing. In that way the fact that there is a conflict, and therefore reason for a determination by the highest tribunal, could be brought out.

The press report implying the Supreme Court's refusal to order up this case for review is erroneous, because situations such as has been created by the decision of Judge Killets are exactly the kind intended to be covered by the issuance of writs of certiorari. Prior to 1916 a case of this kind could be brought up on writs of errors, as a matter of right. In that year, however, Congress made a review by the Supreme Court of the United States wholly a matter of discretion on its part.

GROCERS VS. PACKERS HEARING.

Hearings before representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the complaint of various wholesale grocers' organizations against the railroad administration, alleging discrimination in favor of meat packers in allowing them to use their own refrigerator cars for the shipment of mixed carloads of goods, began this week in Chicago. The case has been reviewed at length in previous issues of The National Provisioner. The grocers claim the packers get better service than they do, and they want it stopped. Attorneys for the grocers make the usual allegations that the packers will get a monopoly if they are not checked. Packers contend that the action is intended merely to cripple their business and prevent their competition with grocers in lines which both handle. The hearings will continue for some time.

NEW MOTION IN PORK CASE ASKED.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati, O., today will hear a motion to enjoin enforcement of the decree of Judge John M. Killits, of the U. S. District court at Toledo, ordering the return of 350,000 pounds of pork to Swift & Company and the Northern Refrigerator Company of that city. Prosecuting Attorney Seney will make the motion on the question of jurisdiction of state and federal courts, and will attempt to have an order entered permitting the sale of the meat to the public, on the ground that the cold storage regulations were violated.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—From time to time answers to inquiries appearing on this page will be illustrated with drawings, showing graphically the points in question. This applies particularly to questions of packinghouse architecture, mechanical equipment, etc., and should prove a feature of added value to those who make use of this department.)

YIELDS OF DRESSED BEEF.

The following question comes from a newly-established packer in the West:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I should like to know what percentage of dressed beef is represented in the ribs, chucks, plates, shanks, rounds, loins and flanks. Can you give me this information?

A side of beef cut up as described will show around the given percentages of the side as follows: Chuck, 26 to 28 per cent; rib, 8 to 10 per cent; brisket, 5 to 6½ per cent; plate, 3 to 4½ per cent; navel, 2½ to 3 per cent; shank, 3 to 4 per cent; loin 16 to 18 per cent; round, 17 to 20 per cent; rump, 4 to 5 per cent; flank, including steak, 2 to 3 per cent; suet, 3 to 7 per cent. The dressed beef carcasses from which these figures were taken ranged in weight from 600 to 800 lbs. The percentages given are approximate; not very far out of the way, however.

UNIT IN FERTILIZER QUOTATIONS.

A reader in the West asks the following question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you be good enough to advise what constitutes a unit of dried blood? I notice in your quotations that dried blood is quoted at so much per unit. What does that mean?

A unit as commercially expressed in connection with packinghouse fertilizer quotations means the percentage, say, of the ammonia content of any given material, such as the dried blood mentioned.

Dry blood is sold at so much per unit, determined by analysis. Thus we will say it analyzed 14 per cent (14 units) and sold at \$7; per unit it would amount to \$98 per ton. A unit means in this instance 14

per cent, or 14 pounds per hundredweight, or 280 pounds per ton.

This is the reason all packers strive to raise the ammonia content and reduce the grease content to the minimum in all their fertilizer products. A unit of ammonia means seven dollars or thereabouts and grease is worth less than nothing in tankage; that is, if left in the tankage.

PACKERS HAVE TESTING ENGINEERS.

Four young men selected for their education, training and ability to "see things" are at work in the Armour Chicago plant seeking evidence of wastefulness, testing machinery, aiding in the recovery of fats, and making daily investigations of methods used. They are known as the testing engineers. These young men, most of them college trained, are learning the packing business while they are aiding in the improvement of the processes.

Superintendent M. D. Harding of the Chicago plant looked about for a means of making still further gains against the forces of waste, and hit upon the establishment of this department. Men were selected who had special training in this line, and were given orders to find ways of saving both material and needless work. This was the origin of the department; since then it has grown until it now tests the speed of machines and helps keep down smoke.

If the inventor or manufacturer of a machine can get his idea approved by the officials of the company, his device is installed with one of these men sitting by to see that it really does the things claimed for it.

Experiments are now being conducted to determine whether or not it is practicable to use centrifugal force machines similar to the big wringers in the laundry to separate oleo oil from oleo stearine. As a result of this investigation it may be de-

cided that it is better to throw the oil out rather than squeeze it out. New presses are being tried out in the tank room under the watchful eyes of these men. It is possible a great deal of hard work, time and material may be saved by another process.

All water which runs over the killing floors is put through catch basins, so the oil and grease can be skimmed off. These engineers have recently made an investigation of all the basins to see that none of them were overcrowded, which would result in a loss of grease.

A few months ago this plant was threatened with a serious ice shortage. The testing engineers were called upon to see what they could do. They went into every department where it was used, "gumshoeing" for wasted ice. They found ways to save such great quantities that the danger of a shortage was averted.

More recently the engineers have been aiding the city of Chicago's campaign against smoke. Health Commissioner Robertson of Chicago asked the co-operation of Armour & Company in doing away with heavy black smoke. One of these men now sits all day long at some place which gives him a good view—usually the roof of the oleomargarine factory—and takes readings of the smoke from the big stacks every two minutes.

BILL TO LOWER OLEO TAX.

Congressman Sabath of Chicago has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives reducing the tax on oleomargarine from 10 cents a pound to one-half cent a pound. He also suggests in the measure that all butter substitutes shall be known as butterine, to be stamped as such, and that permission to sell it either colored or uncolored be granted. Mr. Sabath said this bill will materially reduce the cost of living if passed.

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EXPORT TRADE TROUBLE

American pork products, particularly
American bacon, seem to have lost popu-
larity in Great Britain during and since the
war to an extent which may prove a se-
rious blow to our export meat trade. Ex-
ports of bacon to the United Kingdom in
the fiscal year 1913, the year before the
war, amounted to 138,133,416 lbs. In 1913,
the last year of the war, the total was

533,135,182 lbs., this enormous aggregate
being in part explained by war needs.

So it can be seen what the trade was
worth to American packers. Now we are
threatened with its loss, and what we lose
is likely to be Canada's gain. Canadian
government agents very properly are mak-
ing every effort to induce Canadian curers
to step in and take advantage of this sit-
uation while they may. They have the
advantage of political sympathy on their
side, and if they can make a product
which the British want they are likely to
get the business away from States pack-
ers.

Market experts tell us the British want
a certain type of bacon. They prefer
brine-cured rather than the dry-salt prod-
uct which we have been furnishing, it is
claimed. And these same investigators re-
port that the British will pay the price,
too, for what they want.

Of course war conditions handicapped
our packers in filling war orders. It was
generally understood that the bacon pro-
vided our soldiers was the very finest
product of the American hog. Army spec-
ifications called for its curing in dry
salt. And where the conditions of rail
and ocean transportation were uncertain,
as they were in war time, and much of
the meat was intended for consumption at
the front, the element of preservation was
important. This was why so much salt
was used in the curing.

The British authorities saw to it that
their soldiers were supplied with mild-
cured meats, leaving the salty bacon for
civilian consumption. Here grew up a
prejudice against American bacon which
it may be hard to overcome.

Also, since the war large quantities of
American pork products have been held
awaiting disposal on the other side, and
conditions have not tended to improve
the condition of the meats so held. Some
of the circumstances connected with un-
loading and storage have been scandalous.
All this tended to lower the reputation of
the American product. It is safe to say
that off-color or over-salty bacon in the
British markets came to be regarded as
"American," whether it was or not.

There may be a difference of opinion
as to the comparative advantages of dry-
salt or brine-cured meats for export.
American packers have been in the busi-
ness long enough to know what British
buyers want, and under normal circum-
stances they can furnish it against any
competition. But their export arrange-
ments must be such that the product can
be properly handled, both on this side
and the other, and put on the market in
marketable shape.

Some of our packers who have investi-
gated the situation first-hand are of the
opinion that we have gone too far in cater-
ing to the requirements of the British
buyer, and that today conditions are too
much in his favor as against the seller.
However that may be, American bacon
seems to have a bad name in Britain just
now, and if we want to hold the trade it
behoves us to get busy and find out just
what is needed to do so.

SHOE ON THE OTHER FOOT

Complaint is made by W. B. Colver of
the Federal Trade Commission, as he goes
about the country attempting to defend
the course of himself and his colleagues
toward the meat packing industry, that
the packers are getting too much news
into the newspapers. "We can't get a
fair hearing in the press," he said recently
at Des Moines.

This is funny. Until very recently all
the newspapers printed was the sensa-
tional one-sided misinformation sent out
by the press bureau of the Federal Trade
Commission. This press bureau must have
cost the government a lot of money. It
was certainly well-manned and prolific
in its output. The newspapers were very
generous in their treatment of its offer-
ings, and it comes with bad grace for
Mr. Colver to accuse them of unfairness
to his Commission at this time.

Mr. Colver's idea of fairness is illus-
trated by his complaint against the press,
just as it already had been illustrated by
the manner of his conduct of the case
against the packers. To him fairness
means giving his side of the matter, with-
out giving the other fellow a chance. To
him fairness is evidently an ex parte pro-
position, a la the Heney-Colver method
of conducting the investigation of the meat
industry, which was notorious for its one-
sidedness and for its garbling of the
facts to get desired results.

He accuses the packers of getting up
summaries of the evidence of witnesses,
and giving them to the press, which is
a method Colver has followed from the
start, except that he and Heney were in
the habit of anticipating the evidence, as
well as the conclusions. When he did it,
it was all right. When those he attacks
attempt to give the public their side of
of the case, they are to be condemned for
doing so.

Mr. Colver is not strengthening his po-
sition with the public by his present at-
titude of whining protest. He is merely
getting a dose of his own medicine, and he
should take it like a man.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Fire caused \$4,500 damage to the Morris & Company cold storage plant at El Paso, Tex.

The local plant of the Valley Sausage Company at Visalia, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

The McArthur Packing Company, Lincoln, Neb., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Allied Packers, Inc., has taken over the entire interests of the Wolff Packing Company at Topeka, Kan.

Wilson & Company's two-story brick building at 1900 Live Oak street, Dallas, Tex., was partially destroyed by fire October 18.

The Armour Fertilizer Works' financial statement as of August 18, 1919, just filed with the Massachusetts secretary of state, shows a profit and loss surplus of \$16,266,657, and total assets and liabilities of \$22,563,839.

The Walter F. Eaton Packing Company, Hamilton, O., has asked leave of the secretary of state to increase their capital stock from \$60,000 to \$160,000. The company recently bought out the Rupp Packing Company interests.

Rapid progress is being made in the organization of the Alliance Packing Company, Alliance, Neb., and articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of that state. J. W. Guthrie, R. E. Plumbe, Glenn Miller and D. A. Sweet are the principles.

The first of the examinations, under the discovery statutes, in the suit of the Cudahy Bros. Company, Milwaukee, Wis., against the strikers, will begin this week. The defendants, numbering 21, have been subpoenaed to appear before Commissioner Stover to answer to charges alleging conspiracy to bring about a strike.

The John Lewis Company, operators of several wholesale and retail markets in Spokane, Wash., announce their new \$40,000 packing plant, now under construction between Mission and Havana streets, will be in operation by November 15. At the beginning it is planned to have an average daily capacity of about 40 cattle, 150 sheep and 150 hogs.

Police protection has been given to the Swift and Armour packing plants at Jersey City, N. J., where 2,000 employees are now on strike for a wage increase of 13½ cents an hour and recognition of their union. The present wage averages 46½ cents an hour, by an agreement entered into between the employees and employers some time ago.

Packinghouse workers numbering 600 have gone on strike against the Jones & Lamb Company, Corkran, Hill & Company, William Schluderberg & Son, and the D. B. Martin Company, Baltimore, Md. Their chief demand is for a closed shop, although Frank B. Cahn, speaking for the employers, has made the definite announcement that "we will arbitrate wage and working conditions, but we will not countenance any talk of a closed shop."

Delays in Mail Delivery

Some complaints have been received of delayed arrival of recent issues of The National Provisioner by subscribers, particularly at Eastern points. To these subscribers we would recall the fact that The National Provisioner is now printed in Chicago instead of New York, and that incidental to the change there have been unavoidable delays. Until the new arrangement is complete and in smooth working order, we will ask our readers to bear with such delays as may occur in receipt of their copies.

We may add that the United States postal service is also laboring under difficulties common to many organizations at this time, and that Uncle Sam's mail service is not as prompt or as accurate as it has been, or as it is hoped it will be in the future. Subscribers who miss their copies altogether, or who notice continued delays in receipt, are requested to notify The National Provisioner, Old Colony Building, Chicago.

MEAT SUPPLIES GO ON SHRINKING.

Storage stocks of meats and lard, which have declined steadily since June, were estimated by the Institute of American Meat Packers to be sufficient for hardly more than eighteen days, if they were all available and the sole supply.

The U. S. Bureau of Markets has just reported that a total of 1,060,358,336 pounds of meat and lard were stored on October 1. On June 1 an amount was on hand adequate for twenty or twenty-five days. On September 1 the stocks had declined until there were no more than enough for nineteen or twenty days.

Eliminating the stocks which are awaiting cure, or are in curing process now, the stored meats are probably insufficient to fill normal needs for more than eight or ten days.

If the nation had to be rationed from its reserve supply, every person could have only .72 of a pound of lard; .07 of a pound of lamb and mutton; little more than one pound of beef, frozen or cured; and six or seven pounds of frozen, dry salt, or pickled pork.

EXPORTATION OF HOG BELLIES.

The United States Department of Agriculture announces that hereafter certificates will not have to be issued under war trade rules in the export of stag bellies or other coarse hog bellies. The notice says: To Inspectors in Charge of Meat Inspection:

Referring to Bureau Circular Letters 733 and 749, dated February 12, 1918, and May 21, 1918, respectively, relative to the certification and exportation of stag bellies and other coarse hog bellies, you are advised that under date of October 14, 1919, the War Trade Board announced that on July 14, 1919, all commodities were removed from the Export Conservation List. Accordingly, it will not be necessary in the future to issue the certificate specified in Circular Letter 733.

J. R. MOHLER,
Chief of Bureau.

BRITISH CONTROL IMPORTED MEAT.

According to a cablegram from the Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London, dated October 7, the British Food Controller issued an order, effective October 2, requiring all imported meat to be placed at his disposal, and if necessary to be delivered to him. Importers are required to furnish information regarding any shipments expected after October 2. Pending any action by the Food Controller with regard to the requisitioning of imported meat, importers have been instructed to continue the storage of meat according to their usual custom.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Hogs at New Low Levels—Receipts Large —Fresh Meat Demand Slow—Markets Unsettled—Exports Limited.

The hog market has been demoralized the past week, and that has been reflected into the market for all products. Fresh meats have been under pressure and have declined steadily. This has taken up a good deal of the weakness in the hogs, but there has also been a decline in the lard market and in ribs, although pork has continued to show a good deal of irregularity. The movement of hogs has come earlier than expected and in larger volume than expected. The effect on the market has been to bring a steady decline in values so that the middle of the week the average price was close to \$13.00 compared with \$22.20, the summer high. This has been a most rapid decline and never before equalled, as there has never been a time when hog prices have declined so much in any year or in such a short time.

The situation is distinctly unsettled at the decline and the feeling one of decided uncertainty. Demand for the cash product is of moderate volume, although the shipments have been of fairly good size from packing centers but the exports have been extremely light. The past week the Chicago shipments of cut meats were 9,000,000 lbs. less than last year and fresh meats 10,000,000 lbs. less and the shipments of lard 4,000,000 lbs. less. Buyers seeing the rapid decline in hogs have apparently been holding off for the market to become settled and have waited developments as to what was likely to be the basis for the winter market.

The price of hogs has declined more rapidly than the price of products, which has been the case for the last two or three weeks, and the situation still continues where the holders of stuff produced at a higher level than hogs are endeavoring to get a market for their product at a price which will represent a reasonable return on the cost. Of the 750,000,000 lbs. of product in cold storage at the beginning of the month, every pound was made from higher priced hogs, and even that made from hogs of only a month ago shows a

loss on the basis of a hog of \$4 a hundred taking the live hog quotation. Of course a moderate amount of the product has been hedged by sales of futures but this represents only a small portion of the product and the losses on the other product have been very heavy.

The prediction continues to indicate the probabilities of a liberal movement of hogs during the coming month and also a liberal movement of cattle; in fact, it is claimed that a large number of cattle will have to be put on the market within the next few weeks from sections of the country which had practically no supplies of feed to carry over the cattle into another year. These cattle have got to come into market and either be taken by the slaughter houses or absorbed by feeding interests.

Outside hog markets have been weaker relatively than Chicago and this has been a matter of a good deal of depressing effect as it has shown that the demand for product at the outside points was fully as unsatisfactory as the demand at Chicago. Receipts of hogs at interior points the past week were 448,000 against 499,000 last year. The fact that the movement since March 1 has been only a little less than last year is rather surprising in the resultant effect on prices of hogs and prices of products. Total receipts since March 1 have been 16,616,000 against 16,743,000 last year.

With a total movement only about the same as last year the exports of meats have increased since March 1st nearly 800,000,000 lbs. over last year and the exports of lard have increased 272,000,000 over last year. For some time, however, the exports have been extremely small and this has possibly been one of the reasons for the action of the market.

It has been argued that if it has been necessary to export such an immense amount of product and not even then maintain the price of product, what is going to be the effect on the market situation of the continuation of the present export situation? Exchange shows practically no improvement and Italian exchange is at new lows while marks are down to only about 1-7th of their par value and French and Belgian exchange are extremely depressed. The actual exports are very small and unless there is a change in this respect there will be a very large volume of product to come on the

domestic market. Of course part of the recent small exports has been the result of the harbor strike at New York. When this is settled a good deal of product will move forward but the shipments which might have been made these three weeks past have been lost, and like lost trade generally only a part of it will ever be made up.

PORK—The spot market at the seaboard continued quiet but values were very steady notwithstanding the weakness in hogs. Spot lots at Chicago are quoted \$2@2.25 over October. New York mess is quoted at \$44@45 noml.; family \$52@54 and short clear \$48@55.

LARD—The market was weaker, influenced by the sharp break in the western market and the drop in hogs. Demand was inactive. At Chicago spot is quoted at about October price to 5c under. At New York City prime was quoted at \$27.60@27.70 and Western \$27.40@27.50 with refined Continent \$31.15, South American \$31.75 and compound 25c.

BEEF—The market was a shade easier with demand rather slow and with the weaker cattle markets. Chicago prices have ranged around \$30.50@31 for plate beef while New York quotations are: Mess \$23@24, East India \$50@52.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

HOG GETS DOWN TO MEAT LEVEL. High Prices Asked by Retailers Have Hurt Pork Trade.

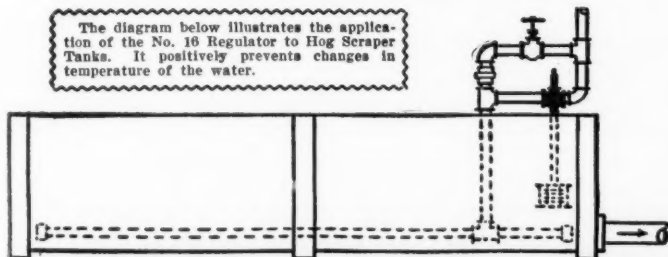
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22.—Today's hog market had a sensational break. Hogs broke around \$1 per 100 lbs. Best hogs now are on sale at 12½c per lb.; heavy packing hogs around 12c. Today's average should be in the neighborhood of 12½c per lb. A break of this character was not anticipated so early in the year, but when hog meats up to recently have been a drag on the market it was not hard for us to see signs of a 12-cent market fast approaching. In our recent letter we said the 12c market was not far distant.

(Continued on page 34.)

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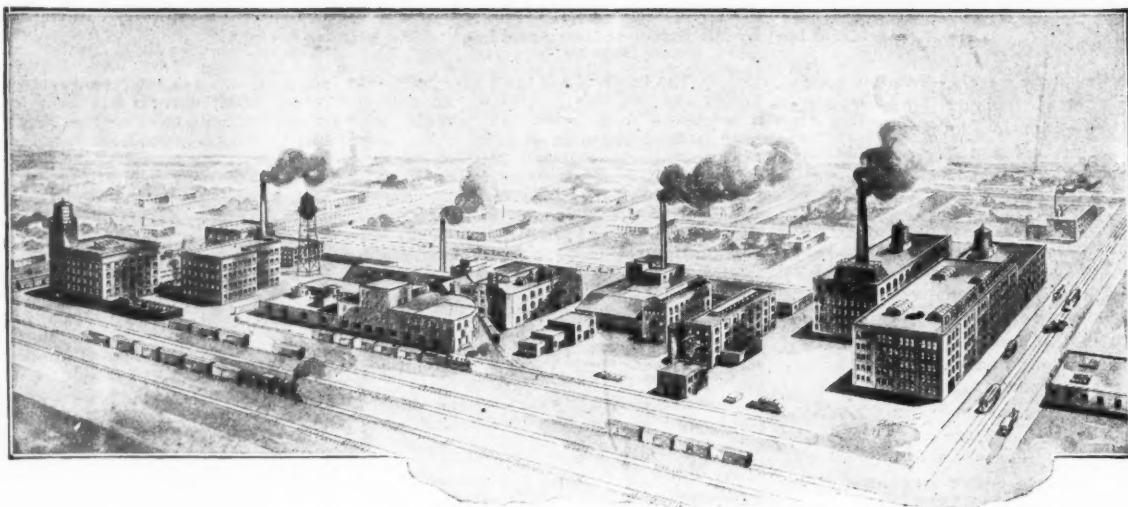
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market continued dull, but prices displayed a very firm tone and were nominally higher. Although the last sale of specials loose was around 16½¢, the market was quoted as much as 2¢ above this level. Interest in the market, however, continues lacking and the strong tone influenced to a great extent by the firmness in oils and the absence of offerings. The supplies, however, continue ample for the demand, with export interest lacking. At New York City special loose was quoted at 18@18½¢.

STEARINE—The market was again very quiet during the week but firm. The firmness in compound lard, notwithstanding the slow demand, continues to influence prices and the strength in vegetable oils has had considerable influence. Prices at New York for oleo were quoted at 22¢.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL—The market has been quiet but the undertone was firm, influenced in part by the strength in other oils. At Chicago extra oleo oils are quoted at 28@28½¢ and at New York 29½@30½¢.

GREASE—The market continued quiet, but prices were firmer, due to absence of large offerings and strength in vegetable oils. Yellow is quoted in New York at 14@14½¢ and choice house at 13@13½¢. Chicago yellow is quoted at 14½@15¢, and house at 13½@14¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL—Prices have been firm, but demand is confined to immediate needs. Prices are quoted: 20 cold test, \$1.80@1.85; 30 degrees at \$1.70@1.75; prime, \$1.35@1.50.

IMPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Imports of meats and products for the month of August, 1919, just received, at the port of New York were as follows:

BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH—Canada, 2,225,156 lbs.; Panama, 347,432 lbs.; total, 2,572,588 lbs.

LAMB AND MUTTON, FRESH—Canada, 224,360 lbs.

BACON AND HAMS—Canada, 8 lbs.

ALL OTHER CANNED MEATS—Italy, 25 lbs.; Argentine, 72,000 lbs.; Uruguay, 97,000 lbs.; total, 169,028 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS—England, 8,938 lbs.; Canada, 12,909 lbs.; Argentine, 54,836 lbs.; Chile, 973 lbs.; China, 213,185 lbs.; British India, 5,597 lbs.; Austria, 15,680 lbs.; New Zealand, 9,625 lbs.; total, 321,743 lbs.

TALLOW—China, 13,489 lbs.
ALL OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS—Canada, 69,548 lbs.

WANTS FACTS ON LEATHER.

Detailed information as to the extent of the hide and leather business conducted by the meat packing industry is sought in a bill introduced at Washington by Representative Kreider of Pennsylvania. The bill provides that it shall be the duty of every owner or official of any packing establishment where hides and skins are stored or sold to furnish complete and accurate information to the government officials. Failure to comply with this demand is considered a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending October 18, 1919, are reported as follows:

PORK, BELLS.			
To—	Week ended Oct. 18, 1919.	Week ended Oct. 19, 1918.	From Nov. 1, '18, to Oct. 18, 1919.
United Kingdom...	4,503
Continent	14,311
Sth. and Cent. Am.	6,049
West Indies	27,043
B. N. A. Colonies	10,633
Other countries	582
Total	63,121

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	9,429,000	2,444,669	908,542,833
Continent	111,000	.....	920,099,870
Sth. and Cent. Am. ....	.....	.....	1,107,244
West Indies .....	.....	.....	7,835,561
B. N. A. Colonies .....	.....	.....	27,043
Other countries .....	.....	.....	552,412
Total	9,540,000	2,444,669	1,838,580,717

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	2,395,000	1,070,100	256,345,995
Continent	810,000	.....	430,809,252
Sth. and Cent. Am. ....	.....	.....	7,015,078
West Indies	345,000	.....	14,460,891
B. N. A. Colonies .....	.....	.....	570,492
Other countries .....	.....	.....	354,244
Total	3,460,000	1,070,100	709,535,952

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	.....	45,000	200,000
Boston	8,456,000	.....	2,029,000
Philadelphia	928,000	.....	76,000
New Orleans .....	.....	.....	345,000
Montreal	111,000	.....	810,000
Total week	9,540,000	.....	3,460,000
Previous week	1,045	2,729,400	3,337,000
Two weeks ago	3,506	12,735,030	6,205,929
Cor. week, 1918	2,444,669	.....	1,070,100

Comparative summary of aggregate exports from November 1, 1918, to October 18, 1919:			
	1918 to 1919.	1917 to 1918.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	12,624,200	6,472,000	6,152,000
Bacon and Hams, lbs.	1,838,580,717	701,385,057	1,137,195,660
Lard, lbs.	709,535,952	335,647,761	373,888,191

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b., Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 18¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18¢. Sweet Pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 22¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21¾¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 21½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 21¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 21½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 21½¢; 20@22 lbs. ave., 21¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 20½¢. Sweet Pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 22¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 22¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22¢; 20@22 lbs. ave., 21½¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 21¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 16¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 15¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¢. Sweet Pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 16¾¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 14¾¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½¢.

Clear Bellies—6@8 lbs. ave., 25¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 24¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21¢. Sweet Pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 25¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 24¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21¢.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, October 22, 1919.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 40¢; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24¢; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26¢; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 23½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23½¢; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 27¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 27¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25¢; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 26¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25¢; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27¢. City steam lard, nominal, 26½¢; compound, 23¢; dressed hogs, 22½¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 37¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 34¢; skinned shoulders, 25¢; boneless butts, 31¢; Boston butts, 27¢; lean trimmings, 22¢; regular trimmings, 18@19¢; spareribs, 16¢; neck ribs, 6¢; kidneys, 7¢; tails, 11¢; snouts, 9¢; livers, 2¢; pig tongues, 27¢.

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VEGETABLE OIL TRADE ABROAD.

Europe will continue to make heavy demands on this season's yields of vegetable oils and fats, in the opinion of John B. Gordon, of Rogers Brown & Company, who has just returned from an extended foreign trip. Export business will be very heavy during the year, according to Mr. Gordon's view, and he is known to be a careful observer. In a statement on his trip he says:

"America will not relinquish to Europe the business which it developed during the period of the war in Oriental oils and Philippine coconut oil, nor in copra from the South Seas and the Philippines. Marseilles crushers and refiners, who enjoyed a great volume of this business in pre-war days, admit this fact. They are of the belief that the growing tendency to crush oil seeds at their point of origin will work against the interests of Marseilles crushers and refiners and to the advantage of American crushers and refiners.

"Hamburg, owing to the lack of German shipping, will not be a serious competitor and the English crushers and refiners are so engrossed with the problem of handling the enormous volume of palm kernel business, which they have wrested from Germany, that they are not apt to molest America in further strengthening its hold on the Oriental oil field and the Philippine and the South Seas copra situation. Another factor which will work strongly in America's favor are the numerous large bulk storages for vegetable oil on the Pacific Coast, enabling this country to handle vastly larger volumes of vegetable oils than Europe until European ports are similarly equipped.

"Europe is still short of fats and oils with the exception of Scandinavia and Holland even at this late date, this condition being due to several factors chief among them being adverse rates of exchange which prevents buying except at exorbitant prices, disorganized railway service preventing transportation into the interior, congestion at the seaboard of the various countries, strikes at the seaports which are continually tying up cargo despatch facilities.

"England has been a sufferer from the same conditions with the further embarrassment of her refineries being unable to handle the heavy demands upon them, forcing the purchase of refined oils from America. Were it not for the low value of the pound sterling England would today be a ready buyer of American refined coconut and other refined vegetable oils.

"While large quantities of oils and oil seeds have gone into Germany, the needs are far from being filled. Under the present system of Government control and the system of payments to German crushing plants by the Government as compensation for the reduction in volume of business done due to Government control causes, many of the crushers are not at all desirous of securing larger stocks of oil seeds and are quite content to operate at a point far from their maximum capacity.

"Food conditions in general in Germany have improved vastly, but are still far from ideal as far as the poorer classes are concerned. While the German Government has striven zealously to prevent excessively heavy imports, owing to the low value of the mark, large quantities of foodstuffs are smuggled through the occupied areas into interior Germany. Conditions are good in the agricultural regions of Germany and a heavy grain crop resulted from the 1919 growing season."

IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Imports of vegetable oils received at the port of New York for the month of August, 1919, just received, were as follows:

OLEO OIL—Uruguay, 55,203 lbs.
CHINESE NUT OIL—China, 25,199 gal.
COCONUT OIL—British India, 2,344 lbs.; British East Indies, 2,301,816 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 899,190 lbs.; total, 3,203,350 lbs.
COTTONSEED OIL—Haiti, 94,039 lbs.
OLIVE OIL—Spain, 12,974 gal.
PALM OIL—England, 402,710 lbs.; British West Africa, 5,033,564 lbs.; total, 5,436,274 lbs.
SOYA BEAN OIL—Japan, 148,000 lbs.
PEANUT OIL—China, 31,431 gal.
LINSEED OR FLAXSEED OIL—Canada, 3,422 lbs.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, October 22, 1919.—The latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 3.50 to 3.60c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3.40c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4½c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2¼c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2¼ to 2½c lb. Talc, 1¼ to 2c lb. Silica, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, nominal, in casks 2,000 lbs., 16¾ to 17c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.50 gal. Cochin coconut oil, 20½ to 21½c lb. Ceylon coconut oil, 18½ to 19c lb. Cottonseed oil, 24 to 26c lb. Soya bean oil, 18 to 18½c lb. Corn oil, 19 to 19½c lb. Peanut oil, deodorized, 27c lb.; crude, 19 to 20c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, 16½c lb. Dynamite glycerine, nominal, 19½ to 20c lb. Saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 13½ to 14c lb. Crude soap glycerine, nominal, 12½c lb. Chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 19½c lb. Prime packers' grease, 13½ to 14c lb.



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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Market Strong—Cotton Oil Trade Large—
Crude Oil Firm—Cotton Conditions Unsatisfactory.**

The cotton oil market during the past week has been very active, with a continual broadening of general interest, and prices have been rather irregular, declining sharply in the early part of the week under scattered liquidation and local bear pressure induced by the sharp slump in the Western lard market and on the break in hogs. Stop loss orders were uncovered, but prices rallied very quickly to close to the best levels of the month, with considerable buying for Southern account, and on buying for the West and for Wall Street.

The buying has been mainly influenced by the general belief in a small cotton crop outturn this year, and on the continued unsatisfactory weather conditions throughout the cotton belt. There have been further heavy rains in the Southwest, particularly in Texas, and the belt as a whole has received considerable moisture which is not desired at the present time.

The movement of seed continues very small and as a result there is little or no pressure on the market from the new crop, while the continued port trouble at the

seaboard has seriously tied up the movement of oil to market. Profit-taking has been rather liberal at times, but sentiment has been rather favorable and the strength in the cotton market has offset to a very large extent the weakness in lard. The firmness in other vegetable oils, tallow, and compound lard has had influence, although the domestic consuming demand continued on a very small scale, and little or no export interest was in evidence.

Crude cotton seed oil continued firm, with sales reported from 19 to 20c. At the low level the selling was rather light, but around 20c the offerings appeared to be somewhat larger. The possibility of any material increase in the pressure of crude oil on the market is attracting considerable attention, but with the small movement of seed to market and the continued poor cotton crop prospects indications point to the fact that it will be some little time before any large quantities of new crop oil will be pressed for sale, particularly as it is reported that the Southern farmer still shows a tendency to hold his seed for higher prices.

The Census Bureau report issued at the end of last week showed that less than half the amount of seed had been received compared with a year ago, and reflected to a large extent the smaller crop

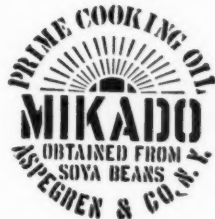
outturn this year, and the delay in ginning. The report indicated that consumption of refined oil was smaller than a year ago, showing a domestic consumption of only 87,660,000 lbs. for the two months, against 177,693,000 lbs. last year.

The difference between lard and cotton oil narrowed to 1c a lb., the smallest on record, and considerable buying of lard and selling of oil by the local traders resulted.

The Census Bureau's report on cotton seed, and cotton seed products was as follows:

COTTONSEED—	1919.	1918.
Stock Aug. 1, tons.....	25,000	40,000
Received, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30	463,000	944,000
Crushed, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30	255,000	340,000
Stock, Sept. 30.....	232,000	644,000
CRUDE OIL—		
Stock, Aug. 1, lbs.....	25,495,000	16,504,000
Produced, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30	76,022,000	93,427,000
Shipped out, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30	51,820,000	64,802,000
Stock, Sept. 30.....	45,557,000	55,286,000
REFINED OIL—		
Stock, Aug. 1, lbs.....	148,488,000	265,875,000
Produced, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30	37,372,000	40,477,000
Stock, Sept. 30.....	89,732,000	124,116,000
Oil imports, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30	6,258,000	1,528,000
Oil exports, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30	14,726,000	5,671,000
Linters produced, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 (bales)....	40,000	97,000
Linters exported, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 (bales).....	9,000	30,000

On Wednesday the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange voted



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to resume trading in the October delivery, under certain restrictions owing to the harbor strike.

The vegetable oils were very firm throughout the week, prices of most of the oils showing small gains, with a rather active demand from consumers and absence of large offerings due to the strength in cottonseed oil and to the longshoremen's strike at New York. Soya bean oil was again firm both locally and on the Coast while cocoanut oil was stronger, with reports current that soapmakers had

been buying on a rather liberal scale. Peanut oil was firmer, as was Oriental peanut oil, the demand for which has increased materially, due to prospects of a falling off in the domestic production of peanut oil. Corn oil was very firmly held, partially due to labor conditions and the delays in delivery at the seaboard.

While consuming demand for the various vegetable oils has been rather active, there was no export inquiry in evidence of importance, although considerable attention was directed towards the new British loan for \$250,000,000 and to the rather steady tone in the foreign exchange markets.

SOYA BEAN OIL—The market has been very firm with an active inquiry. Demand for crude oil however was quiet. The market on the coast was stronger and offerings were rather light. Sellers' tanks were quoted at 16¼@16½c from the coast. Spot is quoted at 18c bbls., refined, 20½@21c.

PALM OIL—The market was very steady and prices well held with demand firmly active. Prime, red spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, 17@17½c; to arrive, —; palm kernel, nom., in bbls.; Niger 16@16½c.

COCOANUT OIL—The New York market was quiet but firm. Western soapmakers were reported absorbing liberal quantities and offers are not large due to the strength in the Far East. Manila oil sold at 17¼c sellers tanks. Sellers tanks are quoted at 18@18½c on the coast and refined at New York 21@22c. Copra is firm at 9@9½c on the coast.

PEANUT OIL—The market was firm with a better inquiry. Indications of a reduced production has resulted in an active demand for Oriental oil. Domestic crude was quoted at 19½@20c and Oriental oil at 20½@21½c.

CORN OIL—The market is quiet but very steady with a steady consuming demand reported. Crude is quoted at 17¼@18c in bbls.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions:

Saturday, Oct. 18, 1919.

The market closed active and strong.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High Low	Bid	Asked
Oct.			a	....
Nov.	2300	2265 2241	2267	a 2270
Dec.	1500	2265 2235	2260	a 2265
Jan.	5000	2275 2238	2260	a 2265
Feb.	100	2260 2260	2255	a 2265
March	3200	2297 2265	2285	a 2290
April			2285	a 2300
May	1200	2335 2290	2315	a 2325
Total sales 13300 P. Crude S. E. 1900-2000.				

Monday, Oct. 20, 1919.

The market closed weak.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High Low	Bid	Asked
Oct.			a	....
Nov.	2400	2270 2150	2178	a 2185
Dec.	1700	2255 2155	2160	a 2170
Jan.	6900	2285 2140	2165	a 2173
Feb.			2165	a 2171
March	5600	2300 2175	2194	a 2197
April	300	2260 2260	2192	a 2200
May	3700	2310 2195	2190	a 2220
Total sales 20700 P. Crude S. E. 1900 Nom.				

Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1919.

The market closed active and strong.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High Low	Bid	Asked
Oct.			a	....
Nov.	1400	2200 2190	2195	a 2200
Dec.	4200	2204 2181	2195	a 2198
Jan.	7600	2205 2190	2195	a 2198
Feb.			2195	a 2199
March	4900	2235 2215	2229	a 2238
April	200	2240 2238	2229	a 2237
May	4900	2280 2225	2260	a 2270
Total sales 23200 P. Crude S. E. 1900 Nom.				

Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1919.

Market closed.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High Low	Bid	Asked
Oct.			a	....
Nov.	100	2270 2270	2265	a 2275
Dec.	2300	2285 2215	2255	a 2265
Jan.	7000	2285 2205	2255	a 2265
Feb.	200	2255 2255	2255	a 2264
March	5900	2325 2235	2290	a 2295
April	100	2285 2285	2280	a 2290
May	1700	2310 2265	2290	a 2320
Total sales 17700 P. Crude S. E. 1900 sales.				

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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OIL TRADE NOTES.

Fire destroyed the hull and seed rooms of the Louisville Oil Milling Company, Louisville, Ga.

The Liberty Cotton Oil Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., has increased its capital stock to \$250,000 from \$75,000.

The Evans Oil & Fertilizer Co., Greenwood, S. C., has constructed a new oil mill at a cost of \$100,000.

The Phoenix Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn., has rebuilt the plant which was damaged by fire a short time ago.

J. D. Hendry and Grady Burton are behind a project to establish and operate a \$50,000 peanut oil mill at Moore Haven, Fla.

The Cotton Oil Company of Lampasas, Tex., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000. The principals are R. S. Senterfitt, E. B. Millican and H. N. Key.

The Camilla Cotton Oil Co. has succeeded to the ownership of the Boston Oil

Co., Thomasville, Ga., and will operate that plant hereafter as the Camilla company.

W. F. Pendleton and R. E. Heflin, Jr., of Sherman, Tex., have incorporated as the Oriole Manufacturing Co., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company will

specialize in cottonseed and peanut oil products.

W. G. Barner, T. H. Edmonson and A. L. Marshall of Ruleville, Miss., have incorporated as the Moorehead Oil Works, with a capital stock of \$100,000. They will deal in cottonseed oil.

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KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MURONGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
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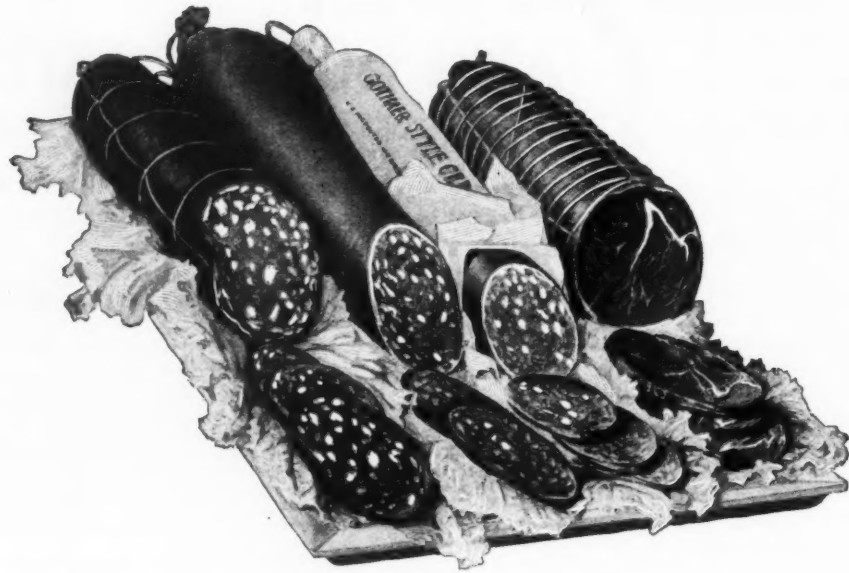
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, October 24, 1919.—Market steady; prime Western, \$27.70@27.80; Middle West, \$27.60@27.70; city steam, \$27.00@27.25; refined Continent, \$31.50; South American, \$31.75; Brazil, kegs, \$32.75; compound, 25c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, October 24, 1919.—Copro fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, October 24, 1919.—(By Cable.)—The British Government has control of the market, and no quotations are available. Australian tallow, 109s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, October 24, 1919.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 96s; crude, 85s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Low records were made on hogs the middle of the week, with a fair rally later. Product failed to decline with the extreme weakness in hogs. The lower levels have brought better demand and support of futures was in evidence, partly from packing interests. Hog movement is expected to fall off on account of the heavy break in the market, and with small hog receipts the quantity of fresh meats pressing will be greatly reduced. Packers are reported putting everything possible into lard, owing to the decline in fresh meats. Export possibilities are improving with the reporting out of the Edge bill and the developments at the Atlantic City trade conference.

Cottonseed Oil.

Oil prices reacted violently Thursday, and Friday showed continued activity, with an easier undertone on selling thought to be for refiners, and with lard. Selling became active with the break in cotton and with expectation of a more liberal movement of seed the National Ginners' estimate of 10,600,000 to 10,700,000 bales for the crop, and of ginning 5,000,000 against 6,800,000 last year shows greatly increased supplies of seed available. Crude oil is very firm. However, complaints continue of difficulty of getting seed. Dealings in October oil were resumed Thursday with maximum premiums over November limited to 350 points. A large amount of oil is at New York awaiting delivery and agreement has been reached for delivery even if the strike is not settled.

Cottonseed oil market on Friday: December \$21.80@21.87; January, \$21.85@21.88; March, \$22.10@22.15; May, \$22.25@22.40.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to the National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Oct. 23, 1919.—Firm and active cotton oil markets all the week, crude fluctuating between 19 and 20 cents per pound; prime crude scarce; bleachable eagerly sought after. Mills are buying back cake contracts and selling meal to better advantage, say \$68 to \$70 for 7 per cent meal. Hulls are higher at \$10.50 loose, \$14.50 sacked, New Orleans.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to October 24, 1919, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 38,067 quarters; to the Continent, 111,993 quarters; to other ports, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 29,242 quarters; to the Continent, 10,941 quarters; to other ports, nothing.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1919, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	11,092	18,700	29,010
Swift & Co.	8,308	17,200	34,170
Morris & Co.	6,385	8,600	14,332
Wilson & Co.	7,736	10,000	14,922
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	770	7,800	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	.....	.....	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	7,554	.....	.....
Brennan Pkg. Co., 4,800 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,500 hogs; Ind. Pkg. Co., 9,200 hogs; Boyd Lunham & Co., 5,600 hogs; Western Pkg. & Prov. Co., 8,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,900 hogs; others, 12,300 hogs.	.....	.....	.....

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,901	3,601	4,127
Swift & Co.	9,075	5,394	5,587
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	7,861	5,385	10,016
Armour & Co.	7,981	6,404	5,561
J. W. Murphy	.....	3,656	.....
Swartz & Co.	.....	209	.....

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	6,930	14,814	13,568
Fowler	2,076	.....	.....
Wilson	7,990	7,327	3,326
Swift	10,725	10,485	9,262
Cudahy	8,689	9,188	9,330
Morris & Co.	7,605	5,287	3,908
Butchers	451	188	39

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to the National Provisioner show the number of live stock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Oct. 18, 1919:

CATTLE.

Chicago	57,298
Kansas City	44,616
Omaha	35,677
St. Louis	7,103
Cudahy	456
South St. Paul	14,591

HOGS.

Chicago	117,055
Kansas City	45,762
Omaha	23,247
St. Louis	12,987
Cudahy	1,439
Cedar Rapids	3,391
Ottumwa	4,802
South St. Paul	18,918

SHEEP.

Chicago	90,885
Kansas City	41,882
Omaha	28,027
St. Louis	5,040
South St. Paul	15,440

EXPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Exports of meats and meat products from the port of New York for the week ending October 18 are reported as follows:

	Week of Oct. 18	Since July 1.
Beef, fresh or frozen..	272,300	58,702,045
Beef, canned & pickled	44,230	15,115,782
Lamb and mutton.....	.....	114,514
Pork, fresh or frozen..	234,870	7,755,108
Bacon, hams and shoulders	266,544	80,467,144
Lard and lard compounds	1,758,482	101,994,792
Sausage	121,316	3,387,036
Pork, dry, salt and pickled	169,142	115,397,081
Poultry and game.....	9,000	695,552

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS SEWAGE.

The sanitary district voted on Oct. 23 to proceed with the erection of a sewage disposal system to reduce the trade waste of the stockyards to a condition where the Illinois river can dispose of it.

The expenditure of \$5,000,000, which will be necessary to build the thirty-two stations and intercepting sewers, will be borne 60 per cent by the packers and 40 per cent by the district, as reported last week by The National Provisioner. It is said the first of the stations should be in operation in two years.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,500	8,000	2,000
Kansas City	1,500	1,300	1,000
Omaha	2,000	3,000	1,000
St. Louis	1,000	4,000	800
St. Joseph	300	100	3,000
Sioux City	700	2,000	2,000
St. Paul	5,800	800	7,400
Oklahoma City	300	200	.....
Fort Worth	500	700	200
Milwaukee	.....	100	100
Denver	2,200	100	11,400
Louisville	300	1,500	100
Wichita	100	700	.....
Indianapolis	300	5,000	700
Pittsburgh	100	3,500	300
Cincinnati	400	4,000	500
Buffalo	900	5,400	900
Cleveland	300	2,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	800	.....
Toronto	1,100	500	400

MONDAY, OCT. 20, 1919.

Chicago	31,000	33,000	32,000
Kansas City	40,000	15,000	14,000
Omaha	16,000	4,000	17,000
St. Louis	11,000	17,000	4,000
St. Joseph	4,000	4,000	12,000
Sioux City	8,500	5,000	3,000
St. Paul	22,500	7,000	10,000
Oklahoma City	4,000	1,800	.....
Fort Worth	3,500	400	600
Milwaukee	300	1,000	100
Denver	8,500	1,600	32,400
Louisville	5,000	5,000	400
Wichita	2,500	1,100	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	8,000	600
Pittsburgh	2,100	9,000	2,500
Cincinnati	4,300	7,500	1,100
Buffalo	7,100	16,000	14,000
Cleveland	1,500	8,000	4,000
Nashville, Tenn.	200	2,000	200
Toronto	6,200	2,100	5,500

TUESDAY, OCT. 21, 1919.

Chicago	20,000	40,000	45,000
Kansas City	19,000	12,000	16,000
Omaha	17,000	4,000	20,000
St. Louis	5,500	11,000	5,500
St. Joseph	3,000	7,500	5,500
Sioux City	2,000	1,500	1,000
St. Paul	7,500	6,000	3,000
Oklahoma City	1,500	300	.....
Fort Worth	4,500	300	100
Milwaukee	800	8,000	600
Denver	4,000	1,600	8,400
Louisville	800	3,100	200
Wichita	2,000	600	300
Indianapolis	600	8,000	600
Cincinnati	1,000	7,000	400
Buffalo	900	3,000	1,600
Cleveland	400	3,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	400	1,500	100
Toronto	1,100	300	800

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1919.

Chicago	18,000	21,000	22,000
Kansas City	21,000	11,000	10,000
Omaha	13,000	5,000	16,000
St. Louis	4,000	11,000	3,500
St. Joseph	2,500	6,000	2,000
Sioux City	4,500	5,000	3,500
St. Paul	8,000	8,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	3,500	1,500	.....
Fort Worth	2,500	400	100
Milwaukee	100	1,500	400
Denver	3,500	400	7,000
Louisville	300	2,500	100
Wichita	300	7,000	400
Indianapolis	100	2,000	300
Pittsburgh	1,200	7,000	600
Cincinnati	100	2,500	1,500
Buffalo	600	2,500	500
Cleveland	300	1,100	200
Nashville, Tenn.	2,000	1,400	4,000
Toronto	.....	.....	.....

THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1919.

Chicago	16,000	32,000	39,000
Kansas City	8,000	6,000	9,000
Omaha	12,500	6,500	18,000
St. Louis	4,200	8,500	2,500
St. Joseph	3,000	3,500	2,000
Sioux City	2,700	3,500	2,500
St. Paul	5,500	3,000	1,300
Pittsburgh	100	5,000	1,500
Buffalo	500	1,000	400
Indianapolis	300	7,000	500
Cleveland	300	3,000	400
Buffalo	400	2,500	500
Louisville	1,400	3,200	400
Nashville	600	1,700	200
Cincinnati	2,000	4,700	500
Oklahoma City	2,200	300	.....
Fort Worth	3,000	300	100
Wichita	600	1,200	.....
Denver	4,600	200	23,400
Toronto	800	1,600	4,000

FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1919.

Chicago	7,000	16,000	16,000
Kansas City	3,500	5,000	2,000
Omaha	9,000	4,000	6,000
St. Louis	3,200	7,500	1,000
St. Joseph	2,000	3,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,500	3,500	1,000
St. Paul	3,800	4,000	4,000
Oklahoma City	1,600	500	.....
Fort Worth	1,500	400	200
Milwaukee	200	2,500	200
Indianapolis	500	6,000	500
Pittsburgh	1,300	3,500	300
Cincinnati	1,300	5,500	600
Buffalo	600	9,000	4,400

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCT. 18, 1919.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	5,735	4,232	21,992	10,262
New York	3,183	4,761	20,669	15,781
Central Union	1,599	346	5,299	.....
Totals	10,517	9,339	48,061	26,043
Totals last week	13,324	9,670	52,690	25,862

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES. No business going on in hides lately. Inquiries are few. Stocks are also limited, except in current take-offs, the only stuff of prior salting being some butts and light cows. Killers would welcome additional business in branded hides as slaughter is producing quantities of size oversales. Prices are considered nominally steady with last trading levels on all assortments, but tanners hesitate to renew such figures and while not naming any prices decline to become interested except at concessions. Natives are quoted at 48c; Texas, 40c; butts, 41c; Colorados, 38c; branded cows, 40c; heavy cows, 47c; lights, 48c; native bulls, 40c; branded, 34@35c as to ints, all asked.

COUNTRY HIDES active. A car of Michigan extremes sold at 46c. Another car of similar quality goods sold at that figure. There is a very good demand from Boston district, for extremes and about seven cars in regular weights and also up to 50 lbs. sold at 45c. One car of St. Louis extremes in regular weights sold at 44c. A car of buffs sold at 36c again. One broker reports paying 48c for a car of straight weight extreme hides of city take-off. No call noted for the over 60 lbs. hides while a good inquiry is around the bulls for both harness and automobile trade. The situation in the originating sections is barely steady. A car of western all weight hides sold at 36c with brands at 27c; bulls 30c and skins 70c basis. All weight goods from nearby sections quoted at 37@38c asked inside lately paid and the best tanners will do on further movement. Heavy steers here quoted at 38c; heavy cows and buffs 35@36c; extremes 44@45c for business and 45@46c last paid; there is a good demand from the East for more extremes, and tanners intimate they will pay 44c for countries and 46c for better stuff. Branded hides quoted at 27@28c paid and 30c asked locally. Bulls 32@34c for business; outside and higher usually asked but buyers consider rates too close to regular native stock. Glues 20@25c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES quiet and waiting. Twin cities markets are slow. Offerings are of moderate size, but are not pressing on the market. Heavy stock quoted at 35c asked and last paid and extremes in regular weights at 45c. All weight hides are quoted at 36@37c delivered basis. Bulls 32@33c; kipskins quoted at 52½@55c for business in country lots; cities 65c; calfskins 72½@75c for country lots; cities 85c last paid; horse hides \$12.50@15.

CALFSKINS steady. Two cars of outside city calfskins in regular weights sold at 80c business yesterday, at that rate was for 10@15c lbs. skins. First salted city skins sold recently at 87½c, and 90c is asked for more with buyers talking not over 85c. Bids at that price were declined today. Buyers expect to get skins at their views soon. Country run of skins quoted at 70@72½c paid outside and 75c nominal for local offerings. Deacons, \$4.50 @5 for business; kipskins quoted at 65@67½c last paid for first salted city skins. Packer skins of October kill offered at 65c and not in demand. Outside city skins, 60c nominal; country run of stock at 52½@55c.

HORSE HIDES weak. Country run of hides quoted at \$13 paid locally; outside markets report business at \$12. Renderer hides, are top at \$14. Ponies and glues, \$5.50@6.50; colts, \$1@1.25 nominal.

SHEEP PELTS steady. Packer lambskins quoted at \$3.15@3.20 last paid for local and river skins as to lots; averaging 9 lbs. Sheepskins quoted at \$2.50@3.40 as to weight and spread. Dry pelts 41 @44c.

HOGSKINS steady but quiet at \$1@1.25 nominal, for country run; rejects, half rates. Pigskin strips, 11@11½c basis.

New York.

PACKER HIDES quiet with no inquiry noted. Packers are forced to sit and wait for business, and until such develops prices will be strictly nominal. Small packer hides steady but quiet; bulls are well sold ahead now and inquiry still continues at 37@38c as to seller, lot, etc. Steers and cows are dull but quoted steady at 45@46c for the former and 46c flat for the latter.

COUNTRY HIDES. New York reports business in a car of middle west extremes at 46c; also two cars of middle west-Wisconsin 25/50 lb. hides at 45c. Business in extremes has been moderate during the week so far at the 46c rate. Demand continues good and outlook for steady market. Buffs are slow nominal at 35c, the last paid rate for further business. No demand for southern; northern extremes are steady at 44@45c asked; far southern range down to 38c asked as to lot, seller, etc. All weights are valued at 1 to 2c below extremes as to average, must being light average.

CALFSKINS. New York trimmed calfskins are quoted at \$9.25@10.25@11.25 last paid for a small lot, with sellers asking these figures for further business. Outside cities and countries are not as firm as the choicest N. Y. City goods.

HORSEHIDES. A car of renderers horsehides sold at \$14.50 in the East, being a decline of 50c from previously paid figure of \$15. Mixed lots are not quoted over \$14 today. Countries down as to value. Fronts and butts nominal, but little inquiry noted.

HOG GETS DOWN TO MEAT LEVEL.

(Continued from page 25.)

Packers have been forced up to recently to put all that was possible of the hog into the lard tank. Light loins a week or two ago were selling at 35c and was the only part of the hog except lard that was in demand. Today light loins are selling around 29c a lb. Green hams under 20c, so that the hog is down to about where it belongs.

This would look to us to be about break enough until the heavy hog receipts set in during the height of the packing season. Pork loins will probably work to around 25c and that will stimulate a demand. The consumer has been off the pork cuts for some time, the butchers charging 40 to 50c a lb. for roast pork, 50 to 60c for center cuts of ham, and as high as 70c a lb. for sliced bacon.

At first when the consumer was investigating the cheap cuts of beef and mutton advertised by the cash-and-carry stores they were skeptical about the quality, owing to the low price of these cuts, but were forced to look into them through the prohibitory prices asked by their local butchers for all kinds of meat. They found the meat advertised wholesome, and as the result, the high priced meat and pork was neglected.

We have been speaking about these matters off and on in our previous letters. As an example of the cheapness of these meats we give the prices advertised by the Boston Store, Chicago, on Tuesday: Rib roast beef out of young grass fed cattle, 17c a lb.; rump roast, 15c a lb.; pot roast out of chucks, 11½c a lb.; porterhouse steaks, 19c a lb.; round steak, 17c a lb.; boiling beef, 8½c a lb.; beef shanks, 5c a lb. Many of the stores have sold legs of lamb out of light lambs at 15c a lb., fore-quarters at 11c, and pot roast has sold as low as 10c.

It is not one store that is doing this, but many. The high-priced butchers are beginning to feel the effect of these prices, and we have no doubt that with a break in hogs there will be a returning of the consumer to buying pork again, which will create a better demand for pork.

The United States Senate investigating committee reported that retailers were charging from 200 to 360 per cent in excess of wholesale prices. They say it would seem that the retail meat dealer receives a greater percentage of profit than the farmer, livestock dealer, buyer, railroads, commission men, cold storage and packers combined. This is no new information to us, for we have repeatedly made those statements ourselves.

Another reason for the break in hogs is given in the special review of the hog situation published by Swift & Co., wherein they state the first reason is that the foreign demand has practically disappeared, for the reason that the European countries cannot afford to buy our products. The shipments of meat for the last few days have been better. We think the break in hogs will be the means of stimulating the trade, and is the best thing that could happen under present conditions.

TO AMEND FOOD LAWS.

A hearing will be held on Oct. 27 and 28 by the House Committee for Agriculture on the Haugen bill now before congress, declaring slack-filled packages of food to be the same as adulterated or misbranded. On Oct. 29 the Senate committee will hold hearings on the Calder bill forbidding any state to call illegal any food the label on which conforms to the federal food and drug act. Several states require manufacturers to place on packages information not required by the Federal law. Some forbid the use of colors permitted by the Federal law. It is to end these additional restrictions that the Calder bill was introduced.

We Buy—

Hides, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Tallow

THE C. A. BRESLER & SONS COMPANY

3200 West 65TH ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Oct. 22.

In summing up the cattle trade and the prospects for the future, it is well enough to take into consideration the receipts and make a few comparisons. For instance, two weeks ago Chicago received 83,309 cattle; last week the supply totalled 90,087, and for the first three days of this week we have received approximately 67,000, indicating that this week's run will total close to 100,000 cattle, and considering the heavy supply and the gradually increasing receipts, the steer trade is really giving a very creditable account of itself. Good to choice corn-fed cattle are gradually working higher because of their scarcity, while the medium and low-priced kinds are gradually working lower because of their abundance, and this condition of affairs is likely to become more pronounced during the next 30 to 50 days during which time a clean-up of the Western range cattle can be expected, and, of course, a spell or two of bad weather will hasten the shipment not only of the Westerns but of the medium and low-priced natives as well. Prime handyweight and heavy beefs have sold up to \$19.35; prime yearling steers up to \$19; a fairly decent sprinkling of finished beefs of all weights from \$18@19, with most of the medium to good corn-fed cattle from \$16@18; fair to medium kinds from \$13.50@15.50, and all the way down the line to cheap killers from \$9.50@11.

The proportion of butcher cattle in the receipts this week has been moderate and despite the fact that the common and medium grades of steers have suffered a little loss, "she-stuff" has held up well and in most instances shows 15@35c advance as compared with last week's close—the small end of the upturn being shown on the common and medium kinds with the big end of the advance on the better grades of cows and heifers; the latter mentioned kinds on account of their scarcity meeting with ready acceptance at prices that look 35@50c higher than a week ago, while the cannery are selling 25c higher with all the balance of the fair to medium grades of cows and heifers ruling a little stronger, but the bulk of the receipts consist of the latter mentioned kinds and for this reason they are the poorest sellers. The bull trade is about 25c higher on bologna grades and about steady on others, and the calf market shows little change, prices ruling about steady.

A combination of circumstances has forced another serious decline in hog values. The Eastern markets have been decidedly lower than Chicago and we are reliably informed that strikes in the killing plants in the East have been the cause. Quite naturally, Indiana and Michigan hogs are now being headed Chicagoward because of the big margin in favor of this market and the receipts for the first three days of this week will total approximately 100,000 head, as against 68,000 for the same period a week ago. Eastern order buyers are practically out of the trade and for the time being it is largely a local proposition with the result that prices have declined sharply, values showing \$1.50@2 per cwt. loss as compared with a week ago. Nevertheless, even in the face of this decline, Chicago is still the high point on the market map. The range is decidedly narrower, choice 200- to 300-lb. hogs selling from

\$12.75@13.10, an early catch sale of \$13.25 being out of line. Good mixed of all weights command \$12.25@12.50, heavy packing grades from \$11.75@12.25, and pigs are in good demand and selling from \$11.50@12.

Following the sharp upturn in lambs which took place last week, with liberal receipts Monday and Tuesday, the sheep-house trade held up to a fully steady point as compared to last week's close, and Wednesday morning, with receipts estimated at 22,000 head, early indications pointed to a fully steady market as compared with the previous session. Prevailing quotations follow: Good to choice lambs, \$15@15.50; poor to medium, \$13@14.50; culls, \$9@10.50; good to choice yearlings, \$11@11.50; fancy light yearlings, \$11.75@12; good to choice fat wethers, \$9.25@10; poor to medium, \$8@8.75; fat ewes, \$7@7.75; poor to medium, \$6.75; culls, \$3@5; choice breeding ewes, \$10@11; fair to best feeding lambs, \$12@13.50; feeding yearlings, \$10@10.25; feeding wethers, \$8@8.50; feeding ewes, \$6@7.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., October 23, 1919.—Cattle receipts for the week ending today total 36,000 head which is a gain of about 5,000 head over last week's run. The most part consisted of medium grades but there were a number of loads received with quality and finish. Our market has been on the upward trend for the last three or four days and there has always been a good demand for good finished cattle. The market on better weight cattle was strong and active and buyers showed their anxiety to get good steers. One drove of Illinois cattle weighing around 1,365 pounds sold for \$18.00 on our market yesterday. There were a number of other loads sold which averaged in price from \$14.00 to \$16.00. The bulk of the fair to good cattle sold from \$10.00@13.50. Account of the scarcity of stock cars in the southwest country our receipts of western cattle have not been anything to compare with what we expected. Our receipts would have been extraordinarily heavy from this section had we been able to obtain cars. This grade of cattle has been selling strong all week and on Wednesday we sold a number of cars of western cattle around \$11.00. These, however, were light in weight. The best western steers sold this week up to \$14.25. The sale on best prime heavy cows has been good and at this writing the bulk of the sales is around \$10.00@11.00, medium cows around \$6.50@8.60. The market is closing today on good steers and butcher cattle at least \$1.00 to \$1.25 higher than last week's close and canner and cutter cattle are at least 75c higher.

Receipts of hogs for the past week total 65,000 head. This is also a gain of about 15,000 head. The quality of the offerings is from fair to good. There have been sharp declines since the writing of our last letter and today the market is closing at a loss of about \$2.00 per hundred as compared with last week's close. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$12.00@12.75; good heavies, \$12.50@12.75; rough, \$10.50@11.75; light, \$12.25@12.75; pigs, \$11.00@12.25; bulk, \$12.00@12.65.

Receipts of sheep total 17,000. Our sheep receipts show a gain of about 6,000 head. The market has been active and on a steady basis. Our best lambs have sold as high as \$15.35, medium and half fat lambs are quoted from \$12.00@14.00, fat yearlings are selling today around \$11.00@12.00, fat sheep are bringing \$7.00, canners \$3.00, choppers and bucks \$5.00@5.50. Good breeding ewes \$8.50@10.00.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 22.

Hog prices were 50c to \$1 lower today and the lowest in more than two years past. Though receipts are showing a moderate increase, they are not excessive, but the anticipation of still lower prices is holding demand to limited proportions. Cattle receipts, 21,000, were the largest of any Wednesday this year. Best grades were steady and others lower. Sheep prices were strong to 25c higher. Receipts today were 21,000 cattle, 11,000 hogs, and 10,000 sheep, compared with 19,700 cattle, 14,000 hogs, and 16,000 sheep a week ago, and 18,000 cattle, 18,700 hogs, and 9,700 sheep a year ago. Texas and Colorado range cattle were in liberal supply. Seven carloads of mixed cattle arrived from Oregon and a few from Wyoming.

Good to choice fat cattle sold readily at steady prices, but the plainer kinds were slower sale than in preceding days this week. Considering the heavy runs the market is making a phenomenal display of stability. Large demand is evident on all kinds, and at no previous time this year have larger supplies been absorbed more readily. Choice fed steers are selling at \$16.50 to \$18.55, and short fed kinds at \$15 to \$16.25. Some in this latter class have had just enough new corn to harden grass fat. Straight grass fat steers are bringing \$8.75 to \$13.50. Colorado steers brought \$10 to \$12 and Wyoming steers \$10.50. Range cows sold at \$5 to \$10.50 and range heifers \$6 to \$11.75. Veal calves were steady at \$8.50 to \$17.

The hog market took another dash downward today and landed in a new low position for the year. The decline though rather irregular with extremes of 50c to \$1, averaged 75c off, and \$1.50 lower than a week ago. The top price was \$13.35, and bulk of the offerings sold at \$12.25 to \$13. Kansas City's top price was 10c higher than either Chicago or St. Louis, and all other markets showed greater declines than Kansas City. Pigs and thin hogs sold at about the same decline as fat hogs. They met a good demand from feeders.

Fairly active demand developed for sheep at strong to 25c higher prices. Native lambs sold up to \$14.75, or a quarter higher than the top Tuesday. A seven double deck bunch of 74-pound Colorado lambs brought \$15.50 straight. Common kinds were no more than steady. Feeding lambs are quoted at \$11.50 to \$12.75.

POLITICS CAUSE HOG DROP.

The Omaha Drivers Journal-Stockman says: "Hogs have taken another heavy drop in prices but there is a feeling in the trade that the decline is not legitimate, that is, it is not entirely due to the operation of the law of supply and demand. It is not forced by the packers because the packers are loaded up with high priced pork products that they would like to dispose of before hogs go to very much lower levels. It is not forced by volume of receipts because market supplies have been much smaller than a year ago. It is not brought about by any prospective heavy supplies, because the Government's forecast indicates fewer hogs in the country than at this time last year. The belief in the trade is general that the decline in prices has been brought about very largely by the political and popular demand for cheaper meat, and that when the market is permitted to function naturally there will be a reaction toward higher levels. As a matter of fact there is really nothing in the situation to discourage hog producers and those who are quitting the business at this time will later discover their mistake."

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

MEATS AND POULTRY IN STORAGE.

Stocks of meats and poultry held in storage on October 1, 1919, are reported as follows by the U. S. Bureau of Markets:

	Reported for		Estimated holdings		Total
	October 1, 1919	Quantity.	Storages not reported	Quantity.	holdings
	Storages.		Storages.		Oct. 1, 1919.
Meat Products:					
		lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Frozen beef	296	165,956,198	10	144,556	166,100,754
Frozen pork	290	61,162,110	10	239,962	61,402,072
Frozen lamb and mutton	183	8,194,517	7	112,424	8,306,941
Cured beef	296	37,268,868	12	71,086	37,339,954
Dry salt pork	401	332,266,747	11	441,345	332,708,092
Pickled pork	493	296,243,032	17	1,446,466	297,689,498
Lard	517	76,227,754	18	304,911	76,532,665
Miscellaneous meats	374	79,070,991	29	1,207,369	80,278,360
Frozen Poultry:					
Broilers	167	5,994,205	2	1,211	5,995,416
Roasters	147	4,052,480	1	499	4,052,979
Fowls	172	4,358,285	2	5,494	4,363,779
Turkeys	146	1,848,523	1	668	1,849,191
Miscellaneous	194	14,161,828	6	28,497	14,190,325

Comparison of holdings of October 1, 1919, with those of other months. (Holdings include estimates of stocks of storages not reported):

	Total holdings October 1, 1918	Increase or decrease Pounds	1918-19 Per cent.	Total holdings September 1, 1919	Increase or decrease during Sept., 1919 Pounds	Per cent.
Meat Products:						
Frozen beef . . .	194,464,819	— 28,364,065	— 14.6	162,069,316	+ 4,031,438	+ 2.5
Frozen pork . . .	46,498,380	+ 14,903,692	+ 32.1	90,509,793	— 29,107,721	— 32.2
Frozen lamb and mutton	5,276,453	+ 3,030,488	+ 57.4	7,816,999	+ 489,942	+ 6.3
Cured beef . . .	28,790,276	+ 8,549,678	+ 29.7	35,525,991	+ 1,813,963	+ 5.1
Dry salt pork . .	283,571,900	+ 49,136,192	+ 17.3	338,270,372	— 5,562,280	— 1.6
Pickled pork . . .	249,653,819	+ 48,035,679	+ 19.2	341,723,586	— 44,034,088	— 12.9
Lard	90,384,038	— 13,851,373	— 15.3	87,947,452	— 11,414,787	— 13.0
Miscel. meats . .	96,824,055	— 16,545,695	— 17.1	85,358,356	— 5,079,996	— 6.0
Frozen Poultry:						
Broilers	8,658,186	— 2,662,770	— 30.8	6,081,415	— 85,999	— 1.4
Roasters	2,769,969	+ 1,283,010	+ 46.3	5,045,835	— 992,856	— 19.7
Fowls	7,364,933	— 3,001,154	— 40.7	4,897,322	— 533,543	— 10.9
Turkeys	1,771,737	+ 77,454	+ 4.4	3,200,459	— 1,351,268	— 42.2
Miscellaneous . .	9,126,205	+ 5,064,120	+ 55.5	13,692,580	+ 497,745	+ 3.6

Quantities received and delivered during September, 1919 (includes totals for those storages reporting receipts and deliveries):

		Sept., 1919	Receipts Sept., 1919	Deliveries Sept., 1919	Oct. 1, 1919
	Storages	pounds			pounds
Meat Products:					
Frozen beef	294	161,946,556	30,949,630	26,943,713	165,952,473
Frozen pork	286	89,849,739	11,927,675	40,714,969	61,062,445
Frozen lamb & mutton	181	7,708,856	1,778,958	1,299,874	8,187,940
Cured beef	291	35,275,738	14,645,688	12,821,898	37,099,528
Dry salt pork	392	333,804,470	94,293,384	99,816,807	328,281,047
Pickled pork	483	333,650,211	93,918,689	136,703,214	290,865,686
Lard	509	85,799,898	49,688,091	60,609,263	74,878,726
Frozen Poultry:					
Broilers	164	6,007,131	2,875,716	2,979,906	5,902,941
Roasters	145	4,970,827	1,737,471	2,658,160	4,050,138
Fowls	171	4,888,333	1,560,055	2,124,291	4,324,097
Turkeys	146	3,195,629	254,940	1,605,979	1,844,590
Miscellaneous	189	13,624,093	3,542,827	3,022,710	14,144,210

Note:—For cured meats the column headed "Receipts" shows the quantities placed in cure during the month, and not the stocks placed in cold storage. The holdings of meats include the stocks in packing houses in the process of curing, as well as the frozen and cured product.

ICE NOTES.

Establishment of a cold storage plant for Essex county, Mass., has been proposed by a committee from the Salem, Mass., Chamber of Commerce.

Business men of Crestline, O., are behind a project to establish an ice plant at that city. The announcement of their plans was made at a recent meeting of the Commercial Club.

The ice house and cold storage plant of the Val Blatz company, Phillips, Wis., was completely destroyed by fire last week.

Armour & Co., Mobile, Ala., will expend \$18,000 in improving their cooling system.

The R. F. Willingham Corp., 3rd and Pine streets, Macon, Ga., has organized with a capital stock of \$300,000. They will engage in the canning industry but will be in the market for refrigerator equipment.

The Memphis Packing Corp., Memphis, Tenn., will erect a cold storage plant to cost \$180,000.

The Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., Montgomery, Ala., will build a 2,000-ton ice storage house addition. A 4,000-ton capacity ice storing house will also be constructed at Americus, Ga. W. B. Baker, president, 15 Collins street, Atlanta, will furnish additional details.

Joseph Smith, Fort Smith, Ark., will construct a \$65,000 ice plant with a daily capacity of 25 tons.

Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., 15 Collins street, Atlanta, Ga., will increase their cold storage space by 200,000 cubic feet. A 20,000-ton capacity ice storing house, to be constructed of brick and concrete, is being figured on.

The Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., Macon, Ga., will build an addition to their present property.

The Banks Ice & Ice Cream Co., St. Matthews, S. C., will be open to bids Nov. 1 on their new ice plant being built at a cost of \$17,000.

The Crystal Ice Co., Union City, Tenn., has organized with a capital stock of \$25,000. H. A. Beck is president.

An ice plant has been proposed for Albany, Tex. Address the Mayor.

The Plano Mill & Ice Co. has increased its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

The Jersey Queen Co., Norfolk, Va., announce the erection of a new ice plant addition.

Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks, will construct a \$12,000 cold storage plant. Information obtainable at Washington, D. C., specification number 4035; bids now open.

The China Mongolia Export Co. has begun work on a new \$500,000 cold storage plant in Tientsin, China.

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION RELIABLE---BENEFICIAL



The many benefits common to all users of MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION should make it a valuable adjunct to your business.

The uniform temperatures it provides have a better holding effect on the product in storage than ice, because the temperature produced by ice is not uniform, varying with the amount of ice in the refrigerator.

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION permits the maintenance at all times of any temperature desired in the refrigerators or cold storage rooms, whereas you can not always get ice just when you need it, and a delay of even a few hours often means a loss through deterioration of the product in storage.

If interested in MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION, a request for information and prices will receive our prompt attention.

YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively

YORK, PA.



PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which can be obtained from the following:

Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
Baltimore—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
Boston—G. W. Gerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo—Hallrigel Scale & Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse; Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 518 Union Central Bldg.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.

Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.; Newman Bros., Inc., 1147 Cass Ave.
Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuis & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd. C. Ben Thompson, 688 North St.
New York City—Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.

Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.; Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alford & Co.

C. H. Wilson will build a 50-ton ice plant at McMechen, W. Va.

The Colonial Ice Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., have completed plans for the erection of a 15,000-ton capacity storage house at that city.

E. H. Moses will build a 50-ton capacity ice plant at Sumpter, S. C.

D. T. Webb, Fred W. Buck, H. C. Burnett and Charles Worack have incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000. They will engage in the ice manufacturing business at Waukegan, Ill., and will erect a large plant shortly.

THE "REDS" IN TRADE COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 20.)

belonged to the Fabian Club, frequently conferred with all the other Socialists in Chase's headquarters, and was a constant visitor at the office of the Clarion Book Shop, and was and is a frequent contributor to radical papers.

He wrote an article for the American Labor Yearbook of 1917-18 entitled "Distribution of Railroad Ownership in the United States," assailing individualistic ownership and covertly advocating Government ownership of these utilities. He has published several articles in a paper called Reconstruction that are exceedingly seditious in character. It is fair to say that many of the articles contained in this magazine are patriotic and in no wise seditious, but those by Manly manifest a distinct disposition on his part to overturn the existing order of things; in other words, to bring about a social and political revolution. An article published by him in this magazine, June, 1919, expresses his sentiments on anti-Bolshevistic propaganda and on the incarceration of Eugene Debs in this language:

"There has been, it seems to me, quite recently a decided change in the entire national psychology. A few weeks ago the persecutory mania which had been developed partly as a result of the overstrain of war conditions and partly as a direct result of malicious propaganda reached the climax. The witch-burning fever was at its height. All that was needed was to call some mild-mannered agitator a Bolshevik in order to rally a mob of silk-hatted fanatics ready to consign the innocent victim to the flames or hang him to a lamp-post.

"Leagues for the suppression of Bolshevism were being organized every morning by enthusiastic press agents who were out of jobs and saw a chance to shake down the terrified capitalists for a few thousand dollars for 'organizing expenses.'

"Almost every morning the newspapers carried unverified reports that secret service agents had unearthed insidious nationwide plots to assassinate the President, to establish a Bolshevik government in America, or to do any one of a hundred other fantastic things that the fevered

THE NATIONAL AMMONIA COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK

SINCE



1890

QUALITY—SERVICE
IN CYLINDERS, 50—100—150 LBS. SIZES
Stocks Available in Principal Cities

REMINGTON MACHINE CO.

Wilmington, Delaware

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY
Smaller machines a specialty. Ask for information.

COLD STORAGE

INSULATION

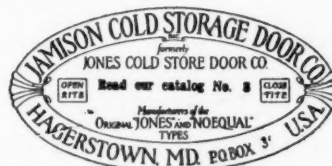
ALL KINDS OF REFRIGERATOR CONSTRUCTION

JOHN R. LIVEZEY 1933 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

DOORS

For Cold Storage and Freezer Purposes

Built of the finest materials obtainable for the purpose, by skilled hands—bearing always in mind the necessity of great strength and insulating efficiency under extreme conditions.





Where Credit Is Made

The National Bank of Commerce in New York is a manufacturer whose product is credit.

Knowledge is the raw material of which credit is made—knowledge of men and markets, commerce and finance, drawn from original sources, tested and woven into a fabric of mutual confidence which is national credit.

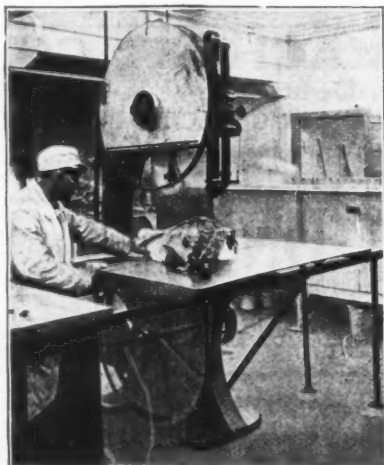
The vast resources of the National Bank of Commerce in New York insure a credit production which is adequate to the needs of expanding business.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over Fifty Million Dollars

The Original Packers

Traveling Table Band Saw



The Superior Meat Saws now in service are salesmen who continuously bring in repeat orders.

Jones Superior Machine Co.

1258-72 W. North Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Eastern Offices:
90 West St., New York

imagination of the particular press agent might conjure up.

"The crisis came, I believe, when Eugene Debs was sent to serve his 10-year sentence in the Moundville Penitentiary. The intense wave of feeling which swept over the country when Debs was sent to prison seems to have brought a realization to many, if not all, the leaders of the forces of reaction that they had gone far enough, and, perhaps, too far."

Given a New Job by Colver.

Manly continued his relations with the Federal Trade Commission in Chicago until their headquarters were closed, after which he was appointed a member of the War Labor Board to succeed Frank P. Walsh, a socialist of as radical a type as himself.

He continued his relations with this board until recently, when he resigned to take a position with the Newspaper Enterprise Association, a publicity association organized by William L. Colver, a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Johann G. Ohsol was at one time a member of the Russian Duma, afterwards, he says, exiled to Siberia, from which he escaped, he being the second Russian red in the employ of the Federal Trade Commission.

Russian "Red" and Friend of Berger.

Ohsol is a pronounced socialist, has written frequently for radical newspapers and magazines, and in the Labor Year-book of 1917-18 published a screed on "Socialism and economic conditions," which clearly sets forth his views with reference to our governmental institutions and to the right of the individual to own and enjoy private property. He is a soviet of the most virulent type, and never fails to express the greatest admiration for Lenin and Trotsky.

My information is that Martin L. Sorber is a friend and admirer of Irvin St. John Tucker and Victor Berger. In the issue of the Chicago Socialist of November 16, 1918, there appears an advertisement for a mass meeting on the following Sunday to mark the city's rejoicing over the downfall of the Kaiser. I read a part of it in order to show the character of this publication and the part that Serber played in the socialistic parade on that occasion:

"It is coming—the Chicago worker's celebration of the coming of peace, the town of socialism, the first anniversary of the Russian soviet republic and the outbreak of the German revolution.

"Every socialist in the city will be there. The ward branches will occupy allotted places in the Auditorium, with standards flying.

"The same will be true of all the foreign-language organizations, including the recently organized Greek society and an

(Continued on page 44.)

GERMANY

I desire to represent first-class American houses in Germany and also for the Austrian Republic in the following articles: Oleomargarine, lard, bacon, oleo, butterine and all products of cattle and hogs; also various spices. I own large warerooms and expensive offices with travelers and representatives in all large and prominent places of Germany and the Austrian Republic. Finest references can be given. I correspond in English, French and German. I can guarantee the best results and largest sales, as I am well known not only with the best customers, but also with official organs and other societies.

Arthur Schutze, G. m. b. H.

Wittembergpl. 2 Cable Address: Octaves Berlin W. 62

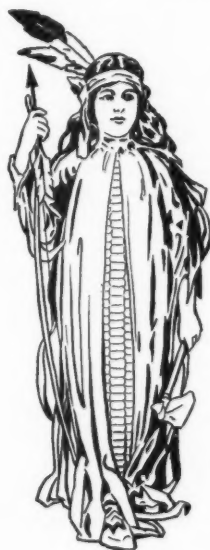
Important News to Every Grocer

Every leading newspaper in your locality is running a strong campaign on Mazola.

The ads will appear twice each week, large space, over a stretch of three months. Each ad tells the facts about Mazola in the straightforward language of kitchen economy and convenience.

You can obtain attractive window trims, excellent counter displays, and a plentiful supply of valuable Corn Products Cook Books will be sent to you free of charge on request.

Live grocers will keep pace with the newspaper advertising. Are you ready to make good for your own profit on the big increase in Mazola business that's bound to come?



Look to your stock on Mazola. Get it out where it will be seen. A woman likes to see and to buy a product she has read about.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
17 Battery Place, New York City



Chicago Section

R. B. Kingman, a well-known meat dealer of Orange, N. J., was in Chicago this week looking into trade conditions.

A. L. Eberhart of the Geo. A. Hormel & Company, Austin, Minn., was in Chicago this week. Al. is always a welcome visitor.

Frank L. Hewitt, general manager of the South Dakota Packing & Provision Company, was in Chicago during the past week.

Secretary Charles E. Herrick of the Brennan Packing Company is expected home from his trip abroad before a great while.

H. P. Doyle, manager of the by-product business of Kingan & Company, Ltd., Indianapolis, was calling on friends in town during the week.

Isaac Powers, president of the Home Packing Company, Terre Haute, Ind., was in Chicago during the week getting in touch with everything.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago on shipments sold out for the week ending October 18, 1919, averaged 14.93 cents per pound.

General Sales Manager A. C. Schueren of The Brecht Company was in Chicago for a day or two last week. It is rumored he was looking for larger quarters for the Chicago offices of his company, to take care of growing business.

Vice-President Skipworth of Wilson & Company, Vice-President F. Edson White and Treasurer F. D. Croll of Armour & Company, and President J. A. Hawkinson of the Allied Packers, Inc., were among those who went to Atlantic City this week to attend the International Trade Conference.

Morris Levi, an employe of Morris & Company for twenty-seven years, died Saturday evening in his home, 5311 Woodlawn avenue, at the age of 43. He began as an office boy and became the head cow buyer. Because of his long service, Morris & Company has determined to give his family a pension.

James G. Cownie of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., was a Chicago visitor during the week. Mr. Cownie imbibed a lot of information about the European provision situation during his recent visit to the other side, and he does not hesitate to give his friends in the trade the benefit of his experiences.

President McCue, General Sales Manager Sheehy and Provision Manager Hefernan of the Corn Belt Packing Company, Dubuque, Iowa, are anxious to extend a special invitation to all their friends within reach to attend the opening of their fine new plant at Dubuque on November 1 and 2. They guarantee a grand time, and a look at a plant which they think is one of the best in the country for its size.

Some changes and improvements have been completed recently at one of the hog scales in the Chicago yards that, when extended to include other scales, promises

to accelerate considerably the movement of hogs through the yards after they are sold. A small or "dinky" scale has been built parallel to the large scale. The small scale has been so constructed as to permit one scale master to supervise the weighing on both scales. According to officials of the Stock Yards Company, a good average speed on the old single scale was thirty drafts per hour. The new arrangement permits the weighing of fifty drafts per hour without difficulty. The small scale is used for weighing odd bunches of hogs, pigs, skips and throwouts, while the big scale is used for load lots. Improvements for opening and closing the gates leading from the scale have also been installed, and the controls which are operated by the men in charge of counting and yarding the stock, are conveniently located. These new arrangements were made as an experiment, and the results obtained are so satisfactory that it is expected similar arrangements when installed at other scales, will greatly facilitate the handling of live stock through the year.

MACDOWELL IN LEGION OF HONOR.

Charles H. MacDowell, president of the Armour Fertilizer Works, has just been notified that in appreciation of his services as director of the Chemical Division of the U. S. War Industries Board, and as a member of the Economic Section of the American Peace Mission, he has been made a member of the Legion d'Honneur by the French Government.

Shortly after the armistice was declared, Mr. MacDowell was named as the

DASHEW & BARNETT Counselors At Law

15 Park Row New York
Leon Dashew Ralph Barnett

References:

Armour & Company The Cudahy Packing Co. Austin, Nichols & Co. New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.	Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc. Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co. United Dressed Beef Co.
--	--

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO. ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Specialties:
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, GARBAGE
REDUCTION PLANTS and COLD
STORAGE WAREHOUSES.
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H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG GARDNER & LINDBERG ENGINEERS

Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
SPECIALTIES: Packing Plants, Cold Storage
Manufacturing Plants, Power Instal-
lations, Investigations
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

The Independent Packing Co.

41st & Halsted Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,

Finest and Select Brand

HAMS AND BACON,
SAUSAGE SPECIALTIES,
BOILED HAMS,

Forget-Me-Not PURE LARD

Your Orders Solicited

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer

ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS

Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill:

Cable Address, Pacapco

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Architects

Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK-BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU. WRITE US

THE UNION INSULATING CO. Great Northern Building CHICAGO



*A delicious margarine
for eating and cooking*

"The Greatest Selling Product of its kind in the World"

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO E. St. Louis Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph Oklahoma City

Marigold Factories { Chicago, Ill. E. St. Louis, Ill.
 Kansas City, Ks. Jersey City, N. J.
 Los Angeles, Cal. Providence, R. I.

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards **CHICAGO, ILL.**

**Packers and Commission
Slaughterers**

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

American representative on the Committee on Germany, a sub-committee of the Supreme Economic Council. This committee handled all communications between the allies and Germany having to do with economic matters. It organized the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission, which was in charge of food and economic matters in occupied Germany. Mr. MacDowell was also the American representative on the Committee on Raw Material and the Sale of War Stocks. This committee investigated the needs of Germany

as well as those of the liberated and new countries for materials with which to resume their industrial life. In addition, he was a member of the subcommittee controlling chemicals and dyestuffs.

During the period of the war, Mr. MacDowell served as a dollar a year man as director of the chemical division. In this capacity he was frequently in close association with Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the U. S. War Industries Board. When the armistice was declared, Mr. MacDowell resigned from this post, but soon

after upon the insistence of Mr. Baruch he agreed to go overseas in connection with peace treaty work.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 13...	30,998	3,976	24,011	36,913
Tuesday, Oct. 14...	16,096	3,254	29,115	41,625
Wednesday, Oct. 15...	15,467	1,890	14,736	30,673
Thursday, Oct. 16...	15,475	3,608	30,482	34,540
Friday, Oct. 17...	7,775	1,680	16,128	6,733
Saturday, Oct. 18...	4,276	333	7,576	4,282
Total last week...	90,987	14,750	122,068	154,766
Previous week...	83,399	17,412	115,313	184,733
Year ago...	86,541	10,919	149,829	142,482
Two years ago...	102,593	14,630	119,594	96,985

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 13...	5,144	335	755	3,955
Tuesday, Oct. 14...	7,229	591	2,312	11,256
Wednesday, Oct. 15...	6,933	340	1,062	21,165
Thursday, Oct. 16...	7,271	334	422	12,925
Friday, Oct. 17...	4,993	182	241	13,672
Saturday, Oct. 18...	824	185	181	2,908
Total last week...	32,389	1,967	4,913	65,881
Previous week...	27,198	3,536	7,062	57,053
Year ago...	28,314	1,403	3,985	68,342
Two years ago...	30,646	2,147	14,010	43,598

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Oct. 18:

	1919.	1918.
Cattle	2,587,585	2,860,041
Hogs	6,576,146	6,454,217
Sheep	3,922,695	3,435,011

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
This week	450,000	24,288,000
Previous week	414,000	429,000
Cor. week, 1918.	512,000	23,542,000
Cor. week, 1917.	498,000	20,197,000
Cor. week, 1916.	519,000	22,712,000
Cor. week, 1915.	460,000	20,325,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Oct. 18, 1919, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	391,000	336,000	429,000
Previous week	357,000	304,000	405,000
1918	352,000	403,000	464,000
1917	368,000	374,000	393,000
1916	336,000	392,000	370,000
1915	224,000	329,000	296,000
1914	245,000	333,000	375,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Oct. 18, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1919	9,038,000	19,857,000	11,025,000
1918	9,859,000	17,173,000	9,285,000
1917	8,441,000	16,481,000	7,845,000
1916	9,980,000	18,488,000	9,953,000
1915	5,969,000	15,424,000	8,962,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Oct. 18:

Armour & Co.	18,700
Anglo-American	7,800
Swift & Co.	17,200
Hammond Co.	8,500
Morris & Co.	8,690
Wilson & Co.	10,000
Boyd-Latham	5,600
Western P. Co.	8,400
Roberts & Oake	5,900
Miller & Hart	2,500
Independent P. Co.	9,200
Brennan P. Co.	4,800
Others	12,300
Total	119,500
Previous week	104,600
Year ago	142,800

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Oct. 18...	\$16.65	\$14.50	\$7.20	\$14.60
Previous week	16.10	15.00	8.15	15.35
Cor. week, 1918.	13.85	17.65	9.75	14.60
Cor. week, 1917.	11.30	16.95	11.90	17.50
Cor. week, 1916.	9.85	9.85	7.50	10.25
Cor. week, 1915.	8.80	8.00	6.15	8.60
Cor. week, 1914.	8.90	7.35	5.25	7.60
Cor. week, 1913.	8.55	7.90	4.55	7.05
Cor. week, 1912.	7.90	8.60	4.25	7.00
Cor. week, 1911.	6.65	6.32	3.50	5.50

CATTLE.

Prime heavy steers	\$17.50@19.40
Good to choice steers	16.00@17.50
Medium to good steers	11.00@16.00
Plain to medium steers	11.00@14.00
Yearlings, fair to choice	15.00@19.00
Stockers and feeders	8.50@12.50

Good to prime cows	10.00@12.25
Fair to prime heifers	11.00@14.25
Fair to good cows	6.30@10.00
Canners	5.00@5.50
Cutters	5.00@5.30
Bologna bulls	7.00@7.50
Butcher bulls	8.00@11.00
Veal calves	16.00@17.50

HOGS.

Choice light butchers	\$14.40@14.70
Medium weight butchers, 230-270 lbs.	14.25@14.70
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 lbs.	13.75@14.30
Fair to fancy light	13.00@14.50
Mixed packing	13.25@14.00
Heavy packing	12.90@13.50
Rough packing	12.75@13.00
Pigs, fair to good	11.00@14.00
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage)	12.00@13.50

SHEEP.

Yearlings	\$9.00@12.25
Western lambs	13.50@15.1
Native lambs	13.00@16.00
Feeding lambs	9.75@13.25
Wethers	6.00@9.50
Hucks	3.00@6.00
Western ewes	6.00@7.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1919.

PORK—				
October	38.75	38.75	38.75	38.75
January	33.00	33.25	32.90	33.25
LARD—				
October	29.10	29.10	28.65	28.75
January	25.15	25.35	25.00	25.07
RIBS—				
October	18.62	18.75	18.62	18.75
January	18.00	18.07	17.97	18.07

MONDAY, OCT. 20, 1919.

PORK—				
October	39.00	41.50	39.00	41.50
LARD—				
October	28.17½	28.17½	27.87½	27.87½
January	24.77½	24.92½	24.40	24.45
RIBS—				
October	18.62½	18.62½	18.50	18.50
January	17.90	18.07½	17.57½	17.57½

TUESDAY, OCT. 21, 1919.

PORK—				
October	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50
January	32.75	32.75	32.10	32.10
LARD—				
October	26.80	27.20	26.80	27.20
January	24.25 15	24.25	23.85	23.95
RIBS—				
October	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
January	17.35 45	17.45	17.30	17.35

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1919.

PORK—				
October	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50
January	31.85	31.80	31.80	31.80
LARD—				
October	26.70	26.85	26.70	26.85
November	25.40	25.22	25.35	25.35
January	23.85	23.90	23.50	23.87½
RIBS—				
October	17.25	17.30	17.05	17.30
January	17.25	17.30	17.05	17.30

THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1919.

PORK—				
October	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50
January	31.80	32.55	31.80	32.40
LARD—				
October	27.00	27.35	27.00	27.35
November	25.80	25.92½	25.80	25.92½
January	23.75 75	24.35	23.70	24.25
RIBS—				
October	18.37½	18.37½	18.37½	18.37½
January	17.30	17.45	17.20	17.60

FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1919.

PORK—				
October	41.90	41.90	41.90	41.90
January	32.45	32.55	32.10	32.55
LARD—				
October	27.35	27.35	27.02	27.02
November	26.00	26.00	25.75	25.75
January	24.25	24.25	23.75	24.00
RIBS—				
October	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25
January	17.50	17.60	17.30	17.52

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	35	@45
Native Sirloin Steaks	40	@50
Native Porterhouse Steaks	50	@60
Native Pot Roasts	28	@35
Rib Roasts from light cattle	25	@30
Beef Stew	18	@26
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	28	@32
Corned Rumps, Native	25	@30
Corned Ribs	20	@22
Corned Flanks	20	@22
Round Steaks	30	@38
Round Roasts	28	@35
Shoulder Roasts	28	@35
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	22	@25

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	35	@40
Fore Quarters, fancy	28	@32
Legs, fancy	35	@40
Stew	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	35	@38
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	45	@50
Chops, French, each	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs	25	@28
Stew	16	@25
Shoulders	38	@40
Shoulder Steaks	24	@25
Hind Quarters	25	@28
Fore Quarters	18	@22
Rib and Loin Chops	30	@35
Shoulder Chops	25	@28

Pork.

Pork Loins	32	@35
Pork Chops	38	@40
Pork Shoulders	28	@32
Pork Tenderloins	55	@60
Pork Butts	30	@32
Spare Ribs	22	@22
Hocks	20	@20
Pigs' Heads	15	@15
Leaf Lard	32	@32

Veal.

Hind Quarters	25	@32
Fore Quarters	17	@20
Legs	30	@35
Breasts	25	@28
Shoulders	25	@28
Cutlets	45	@45
Rib and Loin Chops	35	@40

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@22
Tallow	@ 4½
Bones, per cwt.	@ 75
Calfskins 8 to 15 lbs.	@ 75
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.	@ 65
Rips	@ 65

**WATCH PAGE 57
FOR OPENINGS**

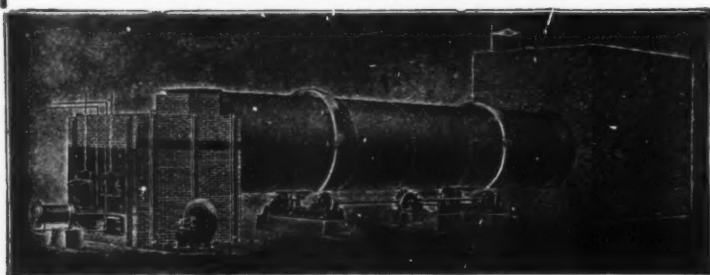
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115 Broadway New York

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**Economical—Efficient
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For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T.B.

American Process Co.
68 William St. New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Good native steers	23 @ 24
Medium steers	21 @ 22
Hefers, good	15 @ 18
Cows	10 @ 14
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 31
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 18

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.	@ 49
Steer Loins, No. 2.	@ 44
Cow Loins	17 1/2 @ 27
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.	@ 67
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.	@ 54
Cow Short Loins	22 @ 33
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@ 32
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.	@ 31
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@ 16
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	@ 35
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	@ 27
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	@ 21
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	@ 15
Steer Round, No. 1.	@ 21
Steer Round, No. 2.	@ 19
Cow Round, No. 1.	12 @ 15
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	@ 14
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	@ 14
Cow Chucks	8 @ 10
Steer Plates	@ 14 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 13 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.	@ 17 1/2
Briskets, No. 2.	@ 14
Steer Navel Ends	@ 10 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	7 1/2 @ 7
Pork Shanks	@ 6
Hind Shanks	@ 6
Rolls	@ 22
Strip Loins, No. 1.	@ 40
Strip Loins, No. 2.	@ 20
Strip Loins, No. 3.	@ 14
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.	@ 30
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.	@ 25
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.	@ 24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	@ 60
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	@ 55
Rump Butts	@ 18
Flank Steaks	@ 22
Boneless Chucks	@ 10
Shoulder Cuts	@ 18
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 12
Trimming	@ 7 1/2

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	9 @ 10
Hearts	8 @ 9
Tongues	@ 33
Sweetbreads	30 @ 38
Ox-Tail, per lb.	9 @ 10
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7 1/2
Livers	6 1/2 @ 8
Kidneys, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2

Veal.

Choice Carcass	@ 27
Good Carcass	@ 24
Heavy Carcass	@ 18
Good Saddle	28 @ 30
Good Rack	@ 16
Medium Rack	@ 8

Veal Product.

Brains, each	@ 10
Sweetbreads	48 @ 55
Calf Livers	34 @ 38

Lamb.

Choice Lambs	@ 24 1/2
Medium Lambs	@ 23 1/2
Common Lambs	16 @ 18
Choice Saddle	@ 30
Choice Fores	@ 19
Medium Fores	@ 17
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@ 18
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@ 25

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep	@ 11
Light Sheep	@ 12
Heavy Saddle	@ 16
Light Saddle	@ 17
Light Fores	@ 17
Heavy Fores	@ 7
Mutton Legs	@ 20
Mutton Loins	@ 15
Mutton Stew	@ 7 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 18
Sheep Heads, each	@ 15

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@ 25
Pork Loins	@ 35
Leaf Lard	@ 28
Tenderloins	@ 54
Spare Ribs	@ 20
Butts	@ 27
Hocks	@ 16
Trimming	@ 22
Extra Lean Trimming	@ 27
Tails	@ 11
Snouts	@ 11
Pigs' Feet	@ 7 1/2
Pigs' Heads	@ 13
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 16
Cheek Meat	@ 13
Hog Livers, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	@ 7 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 23
Pork Hearts	@ 8 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 7
Pork Tongues	@ 30
Slop Bones	@ 9
Tail Bones	@ 10
Brains	8 1/2 @ 10
Backfat	@ 24
Hams	@ 26
Cans	@ 18
Bellies	@ 32

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 17 1/2

Choice Bologna	@ 18 1/2
Frankfurters	@ 25
Liver, with beef and pork	@ 19 1/2
Tongue and blood	@ 24 1/2
Minced Sausage	@ 18 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	@ 24
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@ 24
Special Compressed Sausage	@ 22 1/2
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	@ 22 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	@ 42 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 17 1/2
Garlic Sausage	@ 18 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 19
Country Sausage, fresh	@ 27 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 23 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	@ 15
Luncheon Roll	@ 23 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	@ 21 1/2
Jellied Roll	@ 10

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	@ 41
Beef Casing Salami	@ 50
Italian Salami (new goods)	@ 54
Holsteiner	@ 35
Metwurst	@ 42
Farmer	@ 42
Cervelat, new	@ 40

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@ 1.95
Bologna, 3/4s @ 1/8s	3.20 @ 11.20
Pork, link, kits	@ 2.55
Pork, links, 1/2s @ 1/8s	4.20 @ 14.70
Polish Sausage, kits	@ 2.50
Polish Sausage, 3/4s @ 1/8s	4.10 @ 14.35
Frankfurts, 1/2s @ 1/8s	@ 2.30
Frankfurts, 3/4s @ 1/8s	3.80 @ 13.30
Blood Sausage, kits	@ 1.65
Blood Sausage, 1/2s @ 1/8s	2.70 @ 9.45
Liver Sausage, kits	@ 1.80
Liver Sausage, 3/4s @ 1/8s	3.00 @ 10.50
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.90
Head Cheese, 1/2s @ 1/8s	3.10 @ 10.85

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$17.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	19.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	25.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	70.50
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	Per doz.	No. 6
Corned beef.....Per doz.	\$3.75	\$ 7.25	\$25.00		
Roast beef.....Per doz.	3.75	7.25	25.00		
Roast mutton.....Per doz.	3.75	7.25	25.00		
Sliced dried beef.....Per doz.	\$1.70	2.40	4.05	45.00	
Ox tongue, whole.....Per doz.	18.75	58.50			
Luncheon tongue.....Per doz.	3.65	6.25	11.00	43.50	
Corned beef hash.....Per doz.	1.50	2.75	5.75		
Roast beef hash.....Per doz.	1.50	2.75	5.75		
Hamburger steak with onions.....Per doz.	1.50	3.50	6.75		
Vienna style sausage.....Per doz.	1.25	2.35	5.50		
Luncheon sausage.....Per doz.	1.25	2.35	5.50		
Breakfast sausage.....Per doz.	2.25	4.50			
Veal loaf, med. size.....Per doz.	2.25	4.50			

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 33.50
Plate Beef	@ 33.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 33.50
Mess Beef	@ 33.50
Beef Hams (250 lbs. to bbl.)	@ 33.50
Rump Butts	@ 33.00
Mess Pork	@ 45.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 49.00
Family Back Pork	@ 48.00
Beef Pork	@ 46.00

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 33 1/2
Pure Lard	@ 32 1/2
Lard Substitute, tes.	@ 32 1/2
Lard Compounds	@ 32 1/2
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 23 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@ 32 1/2
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	@ 35
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	@ 37
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	@ 36 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	@ 27
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.	@ 28

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 21.75
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 21.75
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 21.50
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@ 23.00
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 23.75
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	25.00
Extra Short Ribs	@ 21.75
Butts	@ 22.00

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	@ 31
Cans, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 20 1/4
Cans, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 18 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 23 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 47
Dried Beef Sets	@ 45 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	@ 30 1/4
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	@ 33 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 29 1/4
Dried Beef Insides	@ 49 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 45 1/4

Dried Beef Outsides	@ 50
Skinned Boiled Hams	@ 45
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 44
Boiled Calves	@ 39
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 50
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@ 39

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

P. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set	@ 18
Beef Export Rounds	@ 24
Beef Middles, per set	@ 45
Beef Weasands, per piece	@ 18
Beef Bladders, medium	@ 8 1/2
Beef Bladders, small per doz.	@ 65
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular	@ 1.40
Hog Casings, f. o. s., extra narrow	@ 60
Hog Middles, per set	@ 25
Hog Bungs, export	@ 21
Hog Bungs, large	@ 15
Hog Bungs, medium	@ 11
Hog Bungs, narrow	@ 10
Hog Stomachs, per piece	@ 1.70
Imported wide Sheep Casings	@ 1.70
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings	@ 1.55
Imported medium Sheep Casings	@ 1.55

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit	7.25 @ 7.35
Hoof Meal, per unit	5.75 @ 5.85
Concentrated Tankage, ground	6.00 @ 6.05
Ground Tankage, 11%	6.30 @ 6.50
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%	6.10 @ 6.20
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%	5.90 @ 6.00
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	40.00 @ 42.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton	42.50 @ 45.00
Ground Steambone, per ton	32.00 @ 35.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	210.00 @ 220.00
Horns, black, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Horns, striped, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Horns, white, per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Flat Shin Bones, 40 lbs. av. per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round Shin Bones, 38-40 lbs. av. per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round Shin Bones, 50-52 lbs. av. per ton	55.00 @ 60.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90-95 lbs. av. per ton	115.00 @ 120.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 27.35
Prime steam, loose	@ 26.35
Compound	@ 25.00
Neutral lard	32.00 @ 32.25

STEARINES.

Prime Oleo	21 @ 21 1/2
Tallow	19 @ 19 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose	15 1/2 @ 16
Grease, A white, loose	19 @ 19 1/2

OILS.

Oleo, Oil, extra	28 @ 28 1/2
Oleo Oil, No. 2	27 @ 27 1/2
Oleo Stock	22 1/2 @ 23
Linseed, loose, per gal.	@ 1.65
Corn Oil, loose	17 @ 17 1/2
Soya Bean Oil, seller tank f. o. b. coast	16 @ 16 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	19 1/2 @ 20
Prime country	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Packers' prime loose	19 @ 19 1/2
Packers' No. 1 loose	17 1/2 @ 18
Packers' No. 2	13 1/2 @ 14

GREASES.

White, choice	19 @ 19 1/2
White, "A"	18 @ 18 1/2
White, "B"	16 1/2 @ 17
Bone, naphtha extracted	10 1/2 @ 11
Cracking	15 @ 15 1/2
House	13 1/2 @ 14
Yellow	15 @ 15 1/2
Brown	13 @ 13 1/2
Pigs, foot grease	nom. 20
Garbage Grease, loose	9 @ 10
Glycerine, C. P.	20 @ 25
Glycerine, dynamite	20 @ 20 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	12 1/2 @ 13
Glycerine, candle	nom. 14 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	@ 23
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 22
Seed stock, bbls., concept, 62 @ 65 f. o. b.	
Tex.	6 @ 6 1/4
Soap stock, loose, ref., 50% f. a. Chicago	3 1/2 @ 4

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops	1.85 @ 1.90
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops	2.00 @ 2.10
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops	2.05 @ 2.10
Red Oak Lard Tierces	2.80 @ 2.85
White Oak Lard Tierces	@ 2.85
White Oak Ham Tierces	@ 3.30

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined Saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	13 1/2 @ 14
Refined Saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	14 1/2 @ 16
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran.	@ 4%
b. N. Y. & S. F.	@ 5%
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, crystals	@ 13 1/2 @ 15
Boric Acid, crystals to powdered	7 1/4 @ 8%
Sugar	
White, clarified	@ 10
Yellow, clarified	@ 10
Plantation, granulated	@ 10
F. o. b. New Orleans. Less 2 per cent.	

Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	
Ashton, car lots, per sack	
English packing, T.H. & Co., car lots, per sack	
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	
English packing, Liverpool, ground, alum, per sack	
Michigan, granulated car lots, per ton	8.35
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	0.35

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

SHOULD PUSH SALE OF FRESH HAMS.

Fresh pork hams are being offered wholesale at Chicago at the present time at prices ranging from 23 to 24c per pound and meeting with a slow sale, while 8 to 10 pound average loins are selling freely from 33 to 35c, and 10 and 12 pound averages at from 32 to 33c. Fresh spare ribs are quoted at 20c, fresh picnics from 16 to 17c, and Boston butts from 25 to 27c.

The wide difference in prices between fresh loins and other fresh pork cuts is due to the continued good demand from retail dealers for loins, while most other cuts, especially hams, are being neglected. Some retail dealers claim their trade will not use hams in place of loins, even at the difference in prices. The relative value of fresh hams as compared with loins would be a factor in reducing the high cost of living if the public realized the economical advantages derived from broadening the demand for fresh pork to include hams.

TREAT CUSTOMERS AS GUESTS.

Treat customers as guests in your store. In other words, build up good will by making yours a "typical sunshine shop, where courtesy rules," is the advice given to retailers in Armour's Better Business Bulletin No. 24, just issued. It goes on to say:

"Customers will respond to the feeling of your store, just as guests like the genuine welcome in your home. People instinctively know whether or not you take a genuine interest in their affairs. Instinct tells them whether they are regarded as just so much 'trade'—and you can't blame them for not wanting to buy in a store where there is a 'take it or leave it' atmosphere.

"Clerks do not have to talk sweet platitudes in order to be courteous. Courtesy is genuine, and forced attempts at pleasantry always fall flat. Some men, for instance, have the happy faculty of making an ordinary remark about the weather in a manner and tone of voice that absolutely proves their intention to be polite.

"The clerk or proprietor who fails to learn the philosophy of a smile loses sales that pleasantness would have won.

"Friendship wins friendship. Once your store has achieved the 'sunshine shop' reputation, you will find it the best advertisement of all. Friendly store spirit wins friendship for your store that no competitor can undermine. There is no place in the business world for a 'grouch.' Keep smiling. No radical stunts are necessary in order to build a reputation for genuine service."

Concrete suggestions are given on the handling of customers. On this point the bulletin states:

"A friendly nod makes the waiting customer sure she is not overlooked. People are naturally impatient—and this nod or 'good morning' will put her in the frame of mind to look around your store and see if there's something else she should add to her list.

"And for the customer whose buying is finished—in Lansing, Mich., there is a druggist who has this sign over his soda fountain: 'A free drink if we forget to say thank you.' As a result he does the biggest business in town. Just a simple idea, but one that works.

"In Sioux City, Ia., there is a retailer who never fails to greet children with

just the same degree of politeness that he uses with their parents. This retailer knows children and bows to them with grave courtesy, speaks to them pleasantly, and listens deferentially as they deliver their message. Capping this off in a practical way, he never fails to give the youthful shopper a birthday present when the big day comes around. Not only do the youngsters respond to such thoughtfulness; their parents regard him as a very human being indeed. Good business!

"More customers have received wrong impressions of stores from telephone conversations than can be charged against any other fault of service. No matter how busy you are—no matter how badly things might happen to be going—never be gruff or sharp-voiced over the phone.

"If a customer calls up and asks for a particular clerk, tell her to hold the 'phone a moment while he is called—and if he is busy be sure and tell the waiting customer that he will come in a minute or so. Never answer such a call by merely answering 'Yes, Ma'm,' and bawling the clerk's name through the store. Customers have been known to hang up the receiver in disgust after the clerk failed to come to the 'phone right away. Tell them if the clerk is busy and you'll cause no misunderstanding.

"The customer pays for service, just as she pays for merchandise. This is true of both men and women.

"A Wisconsin grocer opened his store ten years ago in a neighborhood where there were three competing stores. Today there are eight. The majority of these are operated on the cash-and-carry plan, and in addition to being able to sell things cheaply, have the advantage of being newer and more attractive.

"Yet with all this competition working against him, customers walk several blocks out of their way to give him their trade. Warm welcomes are his biggest stock in trade. Of course, a pleasant smile alone will not build up your business, but combine it with good goods at honest prices and it makes one of the best recipes for success ever known."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Sig Moe opened a market at Maida, N. D.

Joe Gastagne has opened at Red Lodge, Mont.

J. C. Glover, Cadiz, O., has opened on Grant street.

Martin Goldhammer will open a market at Elgin, Neb.

Hicks & Sons have opened a market at Chillicothe, Mo.

Arndt Brothers opened a meat market at Zumbrota, Minn.

Harry Milner has opened at 3900 Waverly avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

George F. Frazer engaged in the meat business at Terry, Mont.

The William Morse meat market at Ladonia, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

Charles Goyt has engaged in the meat business at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Fire caused about \$2,000 damage to Paul Stepho's market at Herscher, Ia.

Jacob C. Frey has discontinued his market at Hammondsport, N. Y.

Graf & Husington have opened at 706 North Broad street, Lancaster, O.

Olaf Skime is now owner of the Pederson meat market at Gonyick, Minn.

Mrs. Ollie McFarland has opened a new meat market on North Broadway, Georgetown, Ky.

George Metcalf will take possession of the Gross meat market at Cuba, N. Y., on November 1.

G. L. Harwood has opened the Public meat market at 124 West Douglas avenue, Wichita, Kan.

A. Zimmerman, Fargo, N. D., announces the opening of the N. P. meat market on N. P. avenue and Third street.

Baumgartner & Martin have succeeded Fred Pfeiffer as proprietors of the Liberty meat market at Superior, Neb.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William A. Loescher, meat market, at Harrison, N. Y. Liabilities are said to be about \$3,000 while assets are \$2,000.

Retail market men of Whitman, Mass., have agreed to close their establishments on Wednesday afternoons the year round, similar action was taken at Taunton, Mass.

William, A., and L. Friedman have formed a corporation with capital stock of \$25,000 for the purpose of engaging in the meat business at 53 South Carpenter street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Henry Spatz, retail meat merchant at Jefferson and First streets, Louisville, Ky., pleaded guilty to a charge of hoarding 5,000 pounds of meat in storage, in the United District court, and was fined \$100.

THE "REDS" IN TRADE COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 38.)

organization of Chinese socialists now in the making.

"Seymour Stedman, counsel for the National Socialist Party, who has defended socialists from coast to coast during America's participation in the war, will be on the list of speakers.

"Chicago's five indicted socialists, who will be placed on trial Monday, November 25, according to present arrangements, will speak.

"First of all Victor L. Berger, socialist congressman-elect, will tell his plans for bringing the socialist program before the next Congress.

"J. Louis Engdahl will predict the time when Chicago socialists will take over the Tribune, the official organ of the local plutocracy, just as the German socialists in Berlin took over the Lokal Anzeiger, formerly the Kaiser's favorite paper, rechristening it the Red Flag, and using it to exploit the message of the workers.

"Irvin St. John Tucker, now head of the Workers' Institute, will tell how to educate the workers of the nation to a realization of the real meaning of socialism.

"Irvin St. John Tucker is chief marcher of the parade. Martin L. Sorber is chairman of the Committee on banners."

This shows the company in which this and other members of the Federal Trade Commission were always found in Chicago.

On Pay Roll of Convicted Socialist.

After the Federal Trade Commission closed its headquarters in the Conway building, Sorber used the office of Tucker in which to write up his reports to the Federal Trade Commission, he being at that time employed by the commission at the rate of \$7 a day to make independent investigations of the so-called "big-five packers in Chicago," and Sorber continued on the pay roll of Irvin St. John Tucker during the time he was making these supplementary investigations as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

My information is that Daniel A. Kemper was in the employ of the Federal Trade Commission in Chicago; that he belonged to the Fabian Club; that he met with the other socialists at the office of the Clarion Book Shop; that he was open and avowed in his seditious utterances among his fellow employees at Chase's headquarters; and that he was always active in scattering socialistic propaganda. He was with the Federal Trade Commis-

sion, be it said to their honor, but three months.

Mr. Earl S. Haines was another one of these employees who was always active in socialistic endeavor. On one occasion he condemned in unmeasured terms the publications of American newspapers regarding the soviet government in Russia, saying that they were not telling the truth about it, but were trying to discredit the movement by telling of riots and bloodshed in that country. He openly asserted that the soviet government in Russia was the greatest government in the world and that he would never be satisfied until we had one like it in America.

Accountant Applauded Bomb Outrage.

My information is that Mrs. Baldwin, who acted in the capacity of accountant and stenographer in the headquarters of the Federal Trade Commission in Chicago, was an anarchist of the most pronounced type. She was always open and vigorous in all her remarks, and at the time the bomb was exploded at the conclusion of the I. W. W. trial by Judge Landis, she exclaimed in the presence of her coemployees, "It served them right." This, too, regardless of the fact that a number of lives were lost.

My information is that an anarchist parade occurred in Chicago after the signing of the armistice in which Stuart Chase, A. S. Kravits, Martin L. Sorber and Daniel A. Kemper, all members of the Federal Trade Commission, marched until intercepted by the authorities.

Carried Red Flag in Anarchist Parade.

They all carried red flags and wore red neckties. The procession was broken up by the police authorities and the representatives of the Department of Justice; these four men were taken into custody until their flags were taken from them. On the next day Irvin St. John Tucker telephoned from Chase's office, Federal Trade Commission, to the headquarters of the Department of Justice in Chicago and insisted on the return of the flags thus captured, and the numerous socialist employees of the Federal Trade Commission at that time were loud in their denunciation of the act of the authorities in breaking up the parade and seizing the flags.

Mr. President, I am by nature a conservative. This makes me cautious in making charges based upon mere rumors or idle gossip. I have not done so in this instance, and I believe that, if the Senate will order the investigation for which my resolution asks, every assertion I have made can and will be substantiated.

We introduce many resolutions in this body on Bolshevistic activities, but nothing results. We talk much but do little, and yet all believe that something must be done to overcome the socialistic tendency of the time, and especially to prevent socialists from seizing the reins of government.

Senators, if socialists and anarchists are recognized in official life, they will not be condemned in private life. If they are fostered and protected by the Government, they will flourish in business and industrial institutions, and we will not succeed in overcoming the Bolshevistic tendency of the day unless we oust from office every red radical holding a place under the Government.

Such Men Picked to Investigate Packers.

Men sent out by the Federal Trade Commission should be investigators and not persecutors; they should impartially find the facts and should fearlessly report them. Men ought not be selected to represent the Government who are against all government. We had as well choose atheists to reform the principles of the church.

Men who are opposed to our existing institutions should never be chosen to protect them, and no agency of the Govern-

ment bent on the enforcement of the laws has a right to select as its representatives those who are opposed to all law and hostile to all government. These acts are subversive of the very foundations of government, and should the practice continue will inevitably result in its overthrow.

If my information be correct, the headquarters of the Federal Trade Commission in Chicago during the time they were open were centers of sedition and anarchy from which radiated the most baleful influence. If men in the Government employ scatter dragon's teeth and sow the seeds of discord, how can we condemn the man on the street or in the office or in the shop for following their advice and emulating their example? The place to begin reform is where the evil does the greatest harm and works the greatest destruction, and that is in the departments of government.

A Nest of Bolshevists.

I shall not pursue this further to show you the activities of some of the other employees of the Federal Trade Commission in Chicago at that time, but I trust I have mentioned enough to demonstrate that that office was, during all that period,

a center of radicalism, a nesting place for socialists, a spawning ground for sovietism, and that, while professing to investigate business with a view to eradicating its evil features, they constantly plotted for the destruction of the business they were charged to investigate and for the confiscation and collective ownership of all the means for the creation and the distribution of wealth.

If these charges be true, and on my responsibility as a Senator I charge that my information warrants the belief that they are, these facts should be known to the people. If they can be substantiated, the business world has a right to know the character of the investigations to which they may be subjected, and the people have the right to be informed as to the misfeasance and malfeasance of their public servants.

Congress has the right to know who appointed men of that type to official positions, not alone that they may oust all those who have so outraged the trust imposed in them, but that they may also call to a speedy account the men responsible for their selection.

Get ready for mince meat business

Mince pie time—Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, holiday time, winter time—is nearly here. Now is the time to get ready to supply your trade with mince meat.

It will pay you to handle Libby's Mince Meat—a brand that your customers know from former seasons. And they will know it again this year—interesting color pages in the November national magazines will see to that, will suggest new and old ways to use it.

Push Libby's Mince Meat, Royal Jars or bulk, as you prefer. A window display of Libby's will start the ball rolling early in the season.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago



New York Section

H. L. Skellinger, manager of Wilson & Company's beef department in New York, was in Chicago recently

T. E. Ray, who looks after country houses in New York territory for Swift & Company, is spending this week in Chicago.

The various strikes affecting local transportation facilities have almost put the meat trade out of business in New York, and business has been carried on under the greatest difficulties.

A. C. Owens, of Swift & Company's transportation department, Chicago, were in New York this week. A. E. Bump, of the construction department, Boston, also visited New York this week.

James J. Stirling, of Morris & Company's branch house department, C. J. Murphy, of the butter department, and T. B. Clothey, of the glue department, Chicago, were in New York last week.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, Oct. 18th, 1919, on shipments sold out, averaged as follows: domestic beef, .1646 cents per pound.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bacheneheimer & Lederer, 575 Third avenue, New York. No statement of assets or liabilities has been made public. They were in the retail meat business.

C. and S. Grozinger and H. Ehman have incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 for the establishment of a retail meat market at 1117 Green avenue, Brooklyn. The firm will be known as the Chris. Grozinger Company.

The Municipal Market Co. has opened a retail market in the store at 120th street and Third avenue, formerly occupied by the mammoth establishment of Richard Webber. It is said to be a co-operative enterprise, and was dedicated with the ministerial blessing of Commissioner of Markets Day.

Arthur Williams, federal food administrator, and Col. J. R. Carson, zone commander, have agreed upon a basis of sale whereby retail butchers will purchase pork and loins from the government at 25 cents a pound, to be sold to consumers for not more than 30 cents a pound. The Nathan Strauss and Albert Roan companies of Brooklyn will handle arrangements for the disposition of the meat.

Alfred Horn has resigned as manager of Wilson & Company's branch house in Jersey City and will enter the brokerage and commission business. He has formed the Alfred Horn Company, and has opened offices at No. 63 Park Row, Manhattan, where he will handle all lines of packing-house trade. Mr. Horn is a thoroughly experienced packinghouse man and anticipates a good business in his new venture.

F. F. Finkledey, for many years manager of the provision department of Wilson & Company in New York territory, has been appointed manager of the Wilson branch in Jersey City. This change was made at Mr. Finkledey's request, to enable him to locate his business activities nearer his home. His war activities seriously impaired his health and he just now returns

to active service after many months of vacation, coming back with the best wishes of his army of friends in the trade.

W. G. Rogers has been appointed manager of the oil department of the Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, succeeding C. H. Talbott. S. F. Johnson has been made his assistant, and they will have charge of the extensive domestic and oriental vegetable oil interests of the company. Mr. Rogers has been in charge of the company's Cincinnati offices and Mr. Johnson has been in charge of sales in the New York district. Both are vegetable oil experts and have an enviable record in the trade.

News of the recent death of William G. Mohr, president of George Oliver & Company, commission merchants of West Washington Market, came as a shock to the trade and to his many friends and admirers. He was a comparatively young man and had enjoyed an enviable reputation for square dealing, hard work, and was highly successful. Only recently the business grew to such proportions that extensive alterations were completed to meet the increased business. All who knew him will mourn his loss.

A well-known packinghouse man from the South is H. P. Heffernan, formerly of the Orangeburg Packing Company of Orangeburg, S. C., who after years of experience with Swift & Company, Wilson & Company, and the Macon Packing Company, has now taken charge of the provision department of the Corn Belt Packing Company, Dubuque, Iowa. Under our old friend, John L. Sheehy, this company will shortly start in at its new plant, killing to capacity, which is 2,500 hogs daily, also cattle, sheep, lambs and calves. This is a particularly fine plant and up-to-date in every respect. There will be a grand opening on November 1st, to which the trade is cordially invited. The company intends to handle a full line of packing-house products and by-products and will specialize in cut, cure and fine packages. With two such well-known men this company will be very much on the map in the near future.

GOOD GOES BACK TO COAST.

Mr. J. C. Good, the popular general manager of Wilson & Co. in New York, is going back to the Pacific Coast at the end of this month to resume the management of the company's plant at Los Angeles, and Mr. W. A. Lynde of the Chicago beef department will take charge at New York.

In his dealings with those whom he came in contact Mr. Good has always lived up to the principle of giving every man a square deal, and it is for this reason that although it is less than two years ago since Mr. Good came to New York from California, he has succeeded in making for himself a host of friends among the employees of Wilson & Co., the managers of the other houses in the industry here and the trade at large.

The welfare of the Wilson employees at New York has always had Mr. Good's keen personal attention. One of the first things he did after his arrival in New York was to see that a restaurant was established at the plant, where employees could get a wholesome meal at a nominal sum. Mr. Good also was the organizer of the Wilson Fellowship Club in New York and was unanimously chosen its first president.

While his friends here are sorry to lose him, they know the soft spot Mr. Good has always had in his heart for "California's sunny clime," and they are glad for his sake, and their good wishes follow him to his "old-new" home.

A farewell dinner was tendered to Mr. Good by his friends in the Wilson organization in New York at the Hotel Astor on the evening of October 24, and it was a rare occasion.

HUNTON ENTERS BROKERAGE FIELD.

H. Hunton & Co., brokers and commission merchants in foreign and domestic hides, skins and other by-products, have just opened offices in room 1847 Conway building, 111 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Of the partners, Harry Hunton has been with the Cudahy Packing Co. for twenty-six years, for over twenty years in charge



HARRY HUNTON,
Head of the New Brokerage and Commission
Firm of H. Hunton & Co., Chicago.

of the sales of hides and other by-products. Mr. Hunton will have charge of the purchases and sales of heavy hides, fertilizers, animal and vegetable oils, etc., and the general supervision of the entire business.

J. F. Nicolas was formerly with Charles Friend & Co. for eighteen years, after that with the Wilder Tanning Co. as manager of the hide department, and for the past two years with the Cudahy Packing Co., in charge of the wool pulling department and sales of sheepskins. Mr. Nicolas will buy and sell the calfskins, kip, goat and sheepskins, wool, hogskin strips, slunks, etc., and assist in the marketing of grease, tallow, cracklings, etc.

H. A. Voedisch has been employed by the Cudahy Packing Co. as assistant to Mr. Hunton for the past eight years. Mr.

WHITE LILY BRAND HAMS AND BACON

"They're different"

DUNLEVY PACKING COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA.

E. ROSS MILLHISER, President

HOWARD I. MAY, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

ARTHUR ABRAHAMS, Sec'y & Gen'l Mgr.

Oceanic Cheese & Sausage Co., Inc.

515 WEST 16th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.DRIED SAUSAGE
FOR THE WORLDDOMESTIC **CHEESE** FOREIGNCable Address
"CINAECONY"

CAPE FEAR PACKING COMPANY

Wilmington, North Carolina

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS

We solicit inquiries, especially for fresh and frozen meats in straight or mixed carloads

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FRED B. CARTER
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133 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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PEYTON PACKING CO., El Paso, Texas

DRESSED BEEF—PORK—MUTTON

BONELESS SAUSAGE MEAT*Fresh or Frozen*

TIME SAVERS--KNIFE SAVERS

Every butcher requires good, serviceable cleavers suitable to the
various purposes of his trade.

CHATILLON Cleavers

are well known to the trade and have the unqualified endorsement
of users everywhere.The blades used in Chatillon Cleavers are properly balanced,
tempered, ground and sharpened—ready to use—and take and
hold a keen edge.Facilitate your work and economize on time and labor by
keeping them on hand.

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue No. 17

JOHN CHATILLON & SONSEstablished 1835
85 CLIFF STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Voedisch is a chemist and chemical engineer and an expert in the manufacture of grease, tallow, glue, animal foods and fertilizer materials, also in the preparation of hoofs, horns, bones, etc. Mr. Voedisch will have charge of the purchases and sales of grease, tallow, hoofs, horns, bones, gluestock, etc., superintend all chemical engineering work, and help solve manufacturing problems in this line for the clients of the firm.

A. F. Rinder has been associated with the Northern Trust Co. for twenty years. He has a wide financial experience and is an expert in foreign and domestic exchange. Mr. Rinder will handle the banking, foreign and domestic exchange, and render other valuable assistance in many ways.

H. Hunton & Co., therefore, start out with the advantage of having three experts in hides, skins, grease, tallow and other packinghouse by-products, and an expert financier, ready to serve the trade. Messrs. Hunton, Nicolas and Voedisch are very well known in packinghouse circles.

Butchers & Packers

IF YOU NEED HELP

on

**HIDES, SKINS, GREASE, TALLOW,
FERTILIZERS, ETC.**

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1847 Conway Building

111 West Washington St.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

Chemical Engineering and Marketing Services

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice.....	\$ 9.25@17.50
Oxen.....	@
Bulls.....	6.40@ 8.75
Heifers.....	9.50@14.00
Cows.....	4.00@ 9.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, prime.....	\$20.50@21.00
Live calves, grassers.....	7.00@ 8.00
Live calves, skim milk and fed.....	8.00@11.00
Live calves, culls.....	12.00@14.00
Live calves, yearlings.....	5.00@ 6.00
Live calves, Western.....	8.50@13.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live sheep, wethers.....	\$ @
Live sheep, ewes, prime.....	8.25@ 8.50
Live sheep, common to good.....	4.50@ 8.00
Live sheep, culls.....	3.00@ 4.00
Live lambs, prime.....	14.50@15.00
Live lambs, culls.....	8.00@11.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@14.00
Hogs, medium.....	@14.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@14.25
Pigs.....	@14.00
Roughs.....	@11.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	26 @29
Choice native light.....	26 @28
Native, common to fair.....	19 @27

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	26 @27
Choice native light.....	26 @27
Native, common to fair.....	22 @22
Choice Western, heavy.....	@22
Choice Western, light.....	@19
Common to fair, Texas.....	13 @16
Good to choice heifers.....	@24
Common to fair heifers.....	@21
Choice cows.....	@16
Common to fair cows.....	12 @14
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	10½ @11

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@34	36 @38
No. 2 ribs.....	@24	32 @34
No. 3 ribs.....	@17	28 @30
No. 1 loins.....	@39	43 @45
No. 2 loins.....	@26	40 @42
No. 3 loins.....	@21	34 @36
No. 1 hind and ribs.....	@30	34 @35
No. 2 hind and ribs.....	@28	32 @34
No. 3 hind and ribs.....	@22	25 @30
No. 1 rounds.....	@24	@24
No. 2 rounds.....	@18	@23
No. 3 rounds.....	@16	@22
No. 1 chuck.....	@19	@19
No. 2 chuck.....	@12	@17
No. 3 chuck.....	@10	@15

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@32
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@29
Western calves, choice.....	@28
Western calves, fair to good.....	@24
Grassers and buttermilks.....	21 @22

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	24 @25
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	24 @25
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	24½ @25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	25 @26
Pigs.....	26 @27

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	25 @26
Lambs, choice.....	23 @24
Sheep, choice.....	16 @17
Sheep, medium to good.....	13 @14
Sheep, culls.....	12 @13

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	30 @31
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb. avg.....	30 @31
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	29 @ 30
Smoked picnic, light.....	29 @30
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	29 @31
Smoked shoulders.....	22 @23
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	48 @52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35 @36
Dried beef sets.....	48 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	28 @30

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@42
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@39
Frozen pork loins.....	@33
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@35
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@47
Shoulders, city.....	@24
Shoulders, Western.....	@25

Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@32
Butts, boneless fresh Western.....	@28
Fresh hams, city.....	@30
Fresh hams, Western.....	@28
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@21

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	85.00@ 95.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	55.00@ 85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	55.00@ 85.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	250.00@300.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	200.00@225.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00@175.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@38c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@27c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@23c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	40 @100c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@40c.	a pound
Calves livers.....	@40c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 5c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@17c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@14c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@14c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	30 @50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@26c.	a pound

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 6½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@12½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.90
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.55
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@ .95
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.55
Hog middles.....	@27
Hog bungs.....	@16
Hog bungs, export.....	@21
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@26
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@45
Beef wensands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 8½
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ .85
Beef wensands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	34	37
Pepper, Sing., black.....	18	25
Pepper, red.....	18	21
Allspice.....	10	13
Cinnamon.....	23	27
Coriander.....	7	9
Cloves.....	50	55
Ginger.....	28	28
Mace.....	55	60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@13½
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@14½
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y., carloads, bbls. or sacks.....	@ 4½
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 4½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 5½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 1.10
No. 2 skins.....	@ 1.08
No. 3 skins.....	@ .85
Branded skins.....	@ .95
Ticky skins.....	@ .95
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ 1.08
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ 1.06
No. 1, 9½-12½ lbs.....	@10.25
No. 2, 9½-12½ lbs.....	@10.05
No. 1 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.....	@10.05
No. 2 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.....	@ 8.85
Branded skins, 9½-12½ lbs.....	@11.25
No. 1, 12½-14 lbs.....	@11.00
No. 2, 12½-14 lbs.....	@11.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.....	@11.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.....	@11.00
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@11.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@11.25
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@11.25
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@11.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@12.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@11.75
Branded kips.....	@10.00
Heavy branded kips.....	@10.50
Ticky kips.....	@10.00
Heavy ticky kips.....	@10.50
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Fresh killed—	
Western, spring, per lb.....	34 @45
Kentucky and Tennessee, per lb.....	35 @40
Chickens—Fresh, dry packed, 12 to box—	
W'n, milk fed, 16 lbs. and under doz., lb. 45.....	@46
W'n, milk fed, 17 to 24 lbs. to doz., lb. 43.....	@45
W'n, milk fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb. 37.....	@38
W'n, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb. 34.....	@35
W'n, milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb. 34.....	@35
W'n, milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb. 35.....	@
W'n, corn fed, 16 lbs. & under to doz., lb. 43.....	@44
W'n, corn fed, 17 to 24 lbs. to doz., lb. 41.....	@42
W'n, corn fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb. 35.....	@36
W'n, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb. 33.....	@33
W'n, corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb. 33.....	@33
W'n, corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb. 33.....	@34

Chickens—Fresh feed, barrels—	
W'n, milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb. 36.....	@37
W'n, milk fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb. 30.....	@31
W'n, corn fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb. 33.....	@35
W'n, corn fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb. 28.....	@29
W'n, scalded, mixed sizes, lb. 30.....	@31
Southwestern, milk fed, kegs, lb. 32.....	@34
Southwestern, corn fed, kegs, lb. 30.....	@32
Va., milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb. 37.....	@38
Va., milk fed, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair, lb. 38.....	@38
Philadelphia, mixed weights, lb. 40.....	@48
Nearby Jersey and L. I., mxd. wts., lb. 35.....	@45
State and Pa., mxd. weights, lb. 32.....	@40

Fowls—Fresh Boxes—Dry packed, milk fed—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	39½ @
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen.....	38½ @
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	@35
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	@34
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	@28
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	@27

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—	
Western, 5 lbs. and over.....	.37 @
Southwestern, dry pickled, mxd. weights.....	.33 @36

Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—	
Dry-picked No. 1.....	22½ @23

Ducks—Fresh, dry packed—	
Long Island and Penn., spring.....	@39
Michigan, spring.....	@

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@9.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, via freight, per lb.....	@25
Chickens, via freight, per lb.....	@
Young roasters.....	@
Fowls, via freight.....	@31
Roosters, old.....	@19
Turkeys, via freight.....	30 @35
Geese.....	@25
Ducks, Long Island, per lb.....	@42

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@70
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	70½ @71
Creamery firsts.....	62½ @69
Process firsts.....	@
Process extras.....	@

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	90 @70
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	85 @68
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	81 @64
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	56 @60
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	42 @45
Fresh gathered, checks, undergrades.....	36 @41

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@40.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@50.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 7.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.90
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	6.90 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	7.00 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. Lime.....	7.50 and 50c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	— @—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75

